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SALVAGE TUG "TAKOO"
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SEA (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

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GREAT MEN WHO WERE BIG EATERS.

STORIES OF WAGNER, BALZAC, AND JOHNSON.

HANDEL'S "MEALS FOR A COMPANY."

TENNYSON'S GENIUS INSPIRED BY CHEESE!

Edmund Kean, the famous actor, had many peculiarities, one of which was a habit of dieting himself according to the part he happened to be playing. For example, when he was playing in the role of lover, he ate scarcely anything but mutton; when acting the part of a tyrant, pork was his staple dish; and when he was appearing as a murderer, as he frequently did with great distinction, he confined himself to a diet of roast beef!

His idea was that different kinds of meat stimulated different moods, and he invariably practised what he preached, and claimed to benefit from it in his stage performances.

Raw Meat and Horror!

Though, as it appears to us, novel and audacious, his theory was, in fact, by no means original. Henri Fuseli, the noted Swiss artist, ate uncooked meat for the purpose of raising horrible images in his imagination, and he believed so profoundly in the efficacy of this device that nothing could shift him from it.

Nor must we forget that a famous English novelist of a bygone day, Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, adopted the same kind of diet, and for the same reason, when she was writing "The Mysteries of Udolpho."

To those who may be inclined to dismiss such an idea as absurd, it should be remarked that no less an authority than Sir Henry Keith recently declared his adherence to the view that artists and men of letters are undoubtedly influenced in their work by the kind of food they eat.

"Music and Mastication."

Raphael, too, believed the same thing, but, unlike Fuseli, he held that meat of any sort tended to deaden the subtlety and vividness of the imagination, and he went so far as to recommend artists to abstain from eating it altogether.

He himself, during his great period, lived mostly on dried fruits.

Murillo was also strongly of the opinion that no man could eat coarse meats and have the soul of an artist, and he, like Raphael, excluded meat from his diet entirely.

In the world of music there is less agreement of opinion. Mendelssohn, as is well-known, was among the most abstemious of men. He never felt the need of heavy or even regular meals, and he was quite content to let his appetite have its way. Once he declared that he could live for a week on a loaf of bread and a sausage, and many a week he ate little more.

Wagner, however, was of precisely the opposite extreme, maintaining, as he did, that abundant fuel was necessary to sustain the physical constitution under the strain of nervous tension and deep spiritual emotion to which the musician is constantly subjected.

He therefore dined and wine well, and claimed to derive great pleasure and profit from the sumptuousness of his repasts. In this view he was supported by Handel, of whom it need only be said that he once ordered a dinner "for a company," and then sat down to it with the explanation that he was "in company."

Beethoven was similarly keen on strong, rich fare—when he could get it!

Anchovy and Comedy.

As a rule, the literary giants have been great eaters, though many of them showed a curious inclination to go on to a special and restricted diet when the muse within them was particularly active.

Pope's gin and toast when he was writing Don Juan, and Sheridan's anchovy sandwiches and claret when engaged on his comedies are cases in point. Whether this peculiarity in them further substantiates the view that different moods thrive best on particular diets must be left to the individual judgment.

One feature that is more certainly significant is the partiality of most great literatures for this or that particular dish. We find it also in foreign literary circles. Victor Hugo, for example, who had a perfectly gargantuan appetite, appeased it daily with practically the same kind of fare.

This consisted of real cutlets, omelets, roast beef with tomato sauce, lima beans and oil, and various condiments, the whole mixed into one dish and served with a large pot of coffee.

One Hundred Oysters!

Balzac was equally voracious but affected the more conventional manner of eating in courses. His favourite meal began with a hundred oysters, followed by several cutlets of lamb, a couple of soles, and a brace of partridges, and whatever sweets were going.

He preferred wine to coffee, and drank it in great quantities. Three beef steaks formed the principal daily meal of the elder Dumas. Bismarck lamented the approach of old age because his customary thirteen eggs for breakfast were beginning to prove too much for his diminishing appetite.

Coming to our own countrymen, every one is familiar with Dr. Johnson's strong preference for roast beef. Burke had a similar preference, and was found of declaring that England and Ireland, despite their feuds, could always come together on a roast beef platform.

Lamb and Roast Pork.

Equally partial to roast beef was Cruden, of Bible concordance fame.

"If you get it cold, sir," he used to say, "and with plenty of mustard, it is fit for the gods."

Charles Lamb's inordinate passion for roast pig is notorious. Edward Fitzgerald describes a meal he once gave to Tennyson, which consisted of "soles, boiled fowls, and an apple tart, cheese, etc." In this case the boiled fowls appear to have been the favourite dish, but the cheese was also honoured with great gusto.

Extraordinary, we say, that the delicate plant of genius should thrive on cheese! In point of fact, it seems in some cases to thrive very well on it.

Gibbon and Cheese.

It could be said, for instance, that "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was practically written on toasted cheese. Gibbon himself has told us that he never got enough of it at dinner unless when dining alone, when no one could be shocked by the enormous quantity he devoured.

Always when he had guests, he said, he would wait about in the library until all were in bed and then sneak down to the kitchen for what cheese he could find, afterwards toasting it before the bedroom fire!

Sir Walter Scott thought no breakfast worth the name unless it consisted mainly of sheep's head. The explanation of all this appears quite simple: These great minds found out the kinds of food that suited them best and stuck to them.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(August 22.)

Queen's Theatre: "Four Walls."
World Theatre: "Red Lips."
Star Theatre: "Gigolo."

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 10.09 a.m. and 11.21 p.m.; Low: 3.54 a.m. and 5.16 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: London via Straits, parcels (Hector).

Friday.
(August 23.)

Christian Fellowship Meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

H.K. Football Club, 45th annual general meeting, Jardine, Matheson's Board Room, 5.30 p.m.

Billiards:—Garrison, Mess. v. Buffalo Club, K.O.S.B. v. H.K. Police, R.E.'s v. R.A., Craigengower v. H.K. Police Res., Somerset's v. C. and P.O.'s Club.

Queen's Theatre: "Four Walls."
World Theatre: "Red Lips."

Star Theatre: "Gigolo."
Promenade Concert, H.K.V.D.C., Parade Ground, 9.15 p.m.
Tides:—High: 10.43 a.m. and 11.42 p.m.; Low: 4.21 a.m. and 5.46 p.m.

Saturday.
(August 24.)

St. Bartholomew.
Lawn Bowls:—Division I: Police v. Taikoo, Kowloon C.C. v. Craigengower, Kowloon D.R.C. v. Kowloon B.G.C., Civil Service v. Recreation, Division II: Taikoo v. Civil Service, Recreation v. Yacht Club, Kowloon B.G.C. v. Kowloon C.C., Craigengower v. Hong Kong Electric.

Baseball: S. China v. Japanese, V.R.C., Night Pete, 6.15 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Four Walls."
World Theatre: "Red Lips."
Star Theatre: "Gigolo."

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula Hotel and Repulse Bay Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 11.28 a.m.; Low: 5.09 a.m. and 6.15 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Garbata), Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Hakomaki Mary), 9 a.m.; Europe via Victoria, B.C. (Tyndareus), 10.30 a.m.

Sunday.
(August 25.)

Thirteenth Sunday After Trinity.
Baseball: Hong Kong v. Filipinos.

Tea Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.08 a.m. and 12.20 p.m.; Low: 5.55 a.m. and 6.42 p.m.

European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam, papers only (Kumsang).

Monday.
(August 26.)

Water Polo: Somerset's v. V.R.C. "A", Kowloon "A" v. Royal Navy, V.R.C., 5.30 p.m.

Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.

Tides:—High: 12.41 a.m. and 1.28 p.m.; Low: 6.54 a.m. and 7.10 p.m.

THE HONGKONG

PENINSULA HOTEL;
HONG KONG HOTEL;
REPULSE BAY HOTEL;
PEAK HOTEL.

AND

SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL;
PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL.

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LITS, PEPING.

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SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descriptions.
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Assurance by Monthly Payments. Benefits of Life Assurance brought within reach of those to whom the payment of a large sum yearly, half-yearly or quarterly may be an inconvenience.
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2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

GENUINE GRAETZER BEER.

Graetzer Beer which has enjoyed for more than 400 years a favourable reputation, is brewed from the best German wheat malt and the finest hops, without any further mixture. It will keep good indefinitely in all climates, remaining always clear as crystal and bright as gold, without pasteurising. On account of its large percentage of genuine and health giving carbonic acid, it has a refreshing and thirst quenching effect and stimulates the appetite.

Graetzer Beer is strongly recommended and frequently prescribed by physicians for convalescents, sufferers from stomach complaints and even diabetics. Its excellent qualities combined with extraordinary stability make it a

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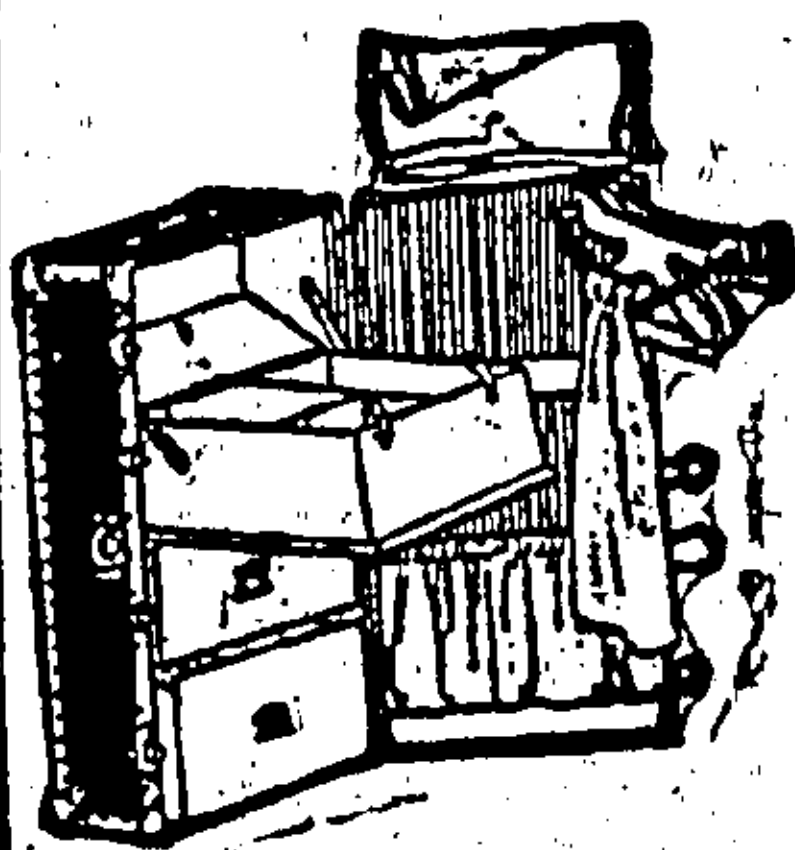
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Neverbreak
Wardrobe Trunks
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Also just received an entirely
new line of Hand Wardrobes
(a short trip requires just such
luggage). Note below the
Packing List—

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|----------------------|------------------|
| 4 Suits | 6 Ties |
| 1 Extra Pr. Trousers | 12 Collars |
| 1 Pr. Golf Knickers | 12 Pr. Hose |
| 1 Pair Golf Hose | 12 Handkerchiefs |
| 1 Lounge Robe | 2 Pr. Shoes |
| 6 Suits Underwear | 1 Toilet Case |
| 3 Pr. Pyjamas | 6 Shirts |

Price: \$55.00.

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THE BEST HEALER FOR ALL
SKIN TROUBLES

Free From all Animal Fats.

BY MAIL, WIRE, AND
WIRELESS.

Berne.—The road over the Great
Saint Bernard Pass has been open-
ed to motor traffic both on the Swiss
and on the Italian sides.

London.—The 3rd Battalion, Cold-
stream Guards were inspected at
Wellington Barracks by Lieutenant-
General Sir A. E. Coddington.

Princeton.—Mr. K. K. Clark, of
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge,
has been awarded the Henry P.
Davidson scholarship at Princeton
University.

Moscow.—The Soviet Commis-
sariat for Labour has decided that
in certain cases workmen may be
engaged without reference to the
labour exchanges.

Princeton.—Princeton University
has conferred the degree of Doctor
of Laws *honoris causa* upon Mr. J.
P. Morgan and upon Sir Wilfrid
Grenfell, of Labrador.

New Seaham.—John Foster, 32, of
New Washington, was killed at Lord
Londonderry's new colliery at
Seaham Harbour by a fall of stone,
and William Lee, of New Seaham,
was injured.

Adelaide.—In consequence of re-
cent cases of prisoners from Ade-
laide Public Hospital, prisoners in
general will in future be subject to
full prison discipline while under-
going treatment.

London.—Cardinal Bourne for-
mally opened and blessed the new
business premises of Messrs. Burns,
Oates, and Washbourne (1929), Ltd.,
the Roman Catholic publishers, in
Newgate Street, E.C.

Salisbury.—Mr. R. H. Jerman, 33,
Town Clerk of Salisbury, has been
appointed Town Clerk of Ilchester
in succession to the late Mr. C. G.
E. Fletcher at a salary of £1,400 a
year, rising to £1,700.

Madrid.—Mr. C. Leonard Wool-
ley, the excavator of Ur, gave a
lecture in Madrid describing his dis-
coveries. The Duke of Alba intro-
duced Mr. Woolley, whose lecture
aroused great interest.

Stony Stratford.—A motor-lorry
proceeding from Birmingham to
London, loaded with 84 tons of jam,
was destroyed by fire near Stony
Stratford (Bucks). Jam covered
the roadway about 6 in. deep.

Belfast.—The Belfast Education
Committee has decided to instruct
the Director of Education to pre-
pare a scheme for feeding neces-
sitous children during the holidays in
the same way as during term.

Hull.—A woman who was charged
with having pulled the communica-
tion cord of a train pleaded as ex-
cuse that her husband had threaten-
ed to throw her out of the train.
She was, nevertheless, fined 7s. 6d.

Newcastle.—At the annual con-
ference of the Chartered Insurance In-
stitute, held at Newcastle-upon-
Tyne, Mr. G. W. Reynolds, general
manager of the Guardian Assur-
ance Company, Limited, was elected
president.

Seville.—Forty persons are report-
ed to have been killed and over 100
injured when the town of Seville,
in Colombia, was overwhelmed by
the waters of the Quilac River,
which had been diverted from their
usual channel by a landslide.

Bombay.—Mr. B. F. Madon,
managing director of Tate & Co.,
and a prominent Bombay business-
man, has died. He had recently
been appointed a member of the
Central Committee of the Govern-
ment of India Banking Inquiry.

Durham.—Benjamin Kimberley,
40, a driller, was at the Durham
Assizes declared to be unfit to plead
to a charge of murdering his two
daughters, Lillian and Jennie, at
West Hartlepool. He was ordered
to be detained during His Majesty's
pleasure.

Jerusalem.—Sir John Chancellor,
the High Commissioner for Pale-
stine and Transjordan, has left
Jerusalem on leave. His Excellency
is going home by way of Geneva,
where he appears on behalf of Pale-
stine before the Permanent Mandates
Commission.

Quebec.—A party of 135 former
Rhodes Scholars sailed on board the
Empress of Scotland, to attend the
opening of the Rhodes Memorial
House in Oxford and the subse-
quent conference. The party is re-
presentative of all parts of Canada
and the United States.

Hanover.—In consequence of an
agreement between the Hungarian
Air Traffic Company, the German
Lufthansa, and the Royal Dutch Air
Line, direct communication by air
has been established between Bud-
apest and London, via Vienna,
Berlin, Hanover, Rotterdam, and
Croydon.

Tripolis.—Four people were killed
and 20 were wounded in an election
riot at Tripolis. As a result of the
Lebanese general election, in which
several governmental candidates
were defeated, 16 of the old members
of the Chamber have retained their
seats and 14 new members have been
returned.

Southsea.—Over £1,000 was dis-
covered at Mall House, Regent
Street, Southsea, where £1,500, mon-
ey in gold and silver, had already
been found after the removal of the
occupant, Miss Mary Emmell, a sepa-
ratarian. The money was stored in
chests, shopping bags, paper bags,
and screwed up in paper, while £250
was in a trinket box.

EDDY PLAGIARISMS.

TEACHING "LIFTED" FROM
A SCOTS SERMON.

Open charges are made in a
remarkable pamphlet just publish-
ed in England that Mrs. Mary
Baker Eddy, founder of the Chris-
tian Science Church, cribbed the
ideas and thoughts she wrote in
her books.

The issue of "Christian Science
Versus Plagiarism" is a new move
in the warfare which Mrs. Annie
C. Bill, the Englishwoman who
formed a "breakaway" Christian
Science Church—known as the Par-
ent Church—is waging on the
Mother Church.

It is asserted by Mrs. Bill and
her adherents that the late Mrs.
Eddy "lifted" many extracts from
the works of Carlyle, Ruskin, and
Charles Kingsley, and from the
sermons of the Rev. Hugh Blair, a
Scottish divine, and put her own
name to them.

The Deadly Parallel.

Here is one example of alleged
plagiarism:—

From a letter from Mrs. Eddy
to students in 1895:—

He is not guid-
ed merely by
affections, which
may some time
give the colour
of virtue to a
loose and un-
stable character.

The upright
man is guided by
a fixed principle,
which determines
him to do noth-
ing but what is
honourable, and
to abhor what-
ever is base or
unworthy; hence
we find him ever
the same—at all
times the trusty
friend, the affec-
tionate relative,
the conscientious
man of business,
the pious wor-
shipper, the pub-
lic-spirited citi-
zen.

From a sermon
by Rev. Hugh
Blair, published
in the "English
Reader," 1860:—

He is not guid-
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times the trusty
friend, the affec-
tionate relation,
the conscientious
man of business,
the pious wor-
shipper, the pub-
lic-spirited citi-
zen.

He assumes no
borrowed appear-
ance. He seeks
no mask to cover
him, for he acts
no studied part;
but he is indeed
what he appears
to be—full of
truth, candour,
and humanity.

In all his pur-
suits, he knows
what he appears
to be, full of
truth, candour,
and humanity.

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GENERAL HORVATH.

"WHITE" RUSSIAN
LEADER'S BIRTHDAY.

[United Press.]

White Russians in all parts of
China have shared some way in the
celebrations of the 70th birthday an-
niversary of Lieut. General Dmitri
Horvath, the official leader in the
Far East of this group of some
half a million people without a
country.

General Horvath, an impressive
figure with his long flowing white
beard, and his figure still militarily
erect, has lived in Peking since
1920, after his final effort to break
the Soviet Russian control of his
old fatherland had failed.

But the General is still the
"leader in the field" of the Far
East of the "White" Russians,
and in North China is accepted by
the Chinese authorities as the of-
ficial representative of all "White"
Russians. When they get into
trouble with the Chinese, General
Horvath is called upon to settle
the misunderstandings, and
often is as successful as if he were
an accredited Minister from a
powerful country.

Although possessed of great
wealth and power only a few years
ago, General Horvath lost most of
his fortune in the revolution. But
in poverty as in prosperity he has
retained his high position among
his own "people," and he lives in
the ex-Austrian Legation in Peking
surrounded by some seventy "re-
tainers," more poor even than him-
self.

The C.E.R. Dispute.

General Horvath's mind is en-
tirely clear, despite his advanced
age and tribulations. He has fol-
lowed with particular interest the
recent Chinese-Eastern Railway
controversy, because for 17 years,
beginning in 1902, General Horvath
was general manager of the Chi-
nese-Eastern Railway and chief
administrator of the vast region
controlled by the railway. He has
therefore done more than any other
man to develop the railway.

In this dispute, as in any other
in which the Bolsheviks are in-
volved, General Horvath's sym-
pathies are with the group which
opposes Moscow. It is impossible
for him to see any good in the
Communists who rule the country
he once loved.

Still Hopeful.

And like the "White" Russians
in Harbin, General Horvath is still
full of hope concerning the eventual
fate of Russia. He believes that
before many years have passed, the
"Whites" will again have their
day, the "Reds" will be ejected
in disgrace, and a Russia free from
Communism and the old evils of
Tsarist days will arise.

Messengers are arriving constantly
in Peking to confer with General
Horvath. They come from all parts
of China and Manchuria, and even
from Europe. What they discuss is
not revealed, but it is not doubted
that many of these conferences deal
with the hopes of "White" Rus-
sians to overcome the Reds.

Now that General Horvath has
celebrated his 70th birthday, it has
become too late for him to take an
active part in the campaign against
the Soviets which many "White"
Russians still plan. But his mind
remains active, and younger men
consult him on the "battle plans."

NEW NORTHERN COLONY.

ON FRANZ JOSEPH LAND.

[D.P. Special Service.]

Moscow.—The most northern colony
in the world will be established by
the Russian scientific polar explora-
tion party now on its way to
Franz Joseph Land.

The expedition contains the two
Soviet explorers who last year won
international acclaim for their part
in the rescue of the survivors of the
Nobile flight—Prof. Samoilovich
who headed the "Krasin" work
and Prof. Vize, who headed the
"Malignin." The expedition is un-
der the direction of one of Russia's
most prominent scholars, Prof. Otto
Schmidt, the chief editor of the
new Soviet Encyclopedia.

Discovered by Austrians.

The colony to be established on
Franz Joseph Land will consist of
seven persons, including two me-
teorologists, two radio experts, a
cook and a doctor. Their principal
job between visits of ships from
home—which are likely to be few
and far between—will be to run
the meteorological and radio sta-
tions to be formed there.

An Austrian group was the first
to discover this far-lying Arctic re-
gion, in 1870, and named it after
the Emperor of Austria-Hungary.
Since then many others have land-
ed there, especially Russians. The
Russian flag was raised there in
1914. On April 15, 1926 the Soviet
Central Executive Committee voted
to recognize as Soviet soil all land
lying in the Russian polar sector.
Franz Joseph Land came under this
decision and the Soviet claim has
never been disputed.

(Continued at foot of next column).

MAHARAJAH SUED
BY A WOMAN.PAWNEED JEWELLERY OF
HIS DAUGHTER.

The Maharajah of Byrdwan gave
evidence in an action at West
London County Court in which he
was sued by Miss Zena Bell, of
Philbeach Gardens, Kensington, for
the recovery of certain jewellery.

Mr. Lloyd Jacob, for Miss Bell,
said that the case concerned an
action respecting articles of
jewellery which had been pawned by
the Maharajah's daughter. The case
had gone to a Divisional Court, and
had been remanded from there to
the county court for judgment in
respect of a brooch and a ring
valued at £25.

Mrs. Bertha Bell, of Philbeach
Gardens, South Kensington, said
that her daughter was in a nursing
home where she had just undergone
an operation. Mrs. Bell identified
the diamond ring and brooch as part
of her mother's jewellery which had
been given to her, and which she
later gave to her daughter long be-
fore their return to England from
India.

She said in reply to Mr. Fortune,
for the Maharajah, that before she
took up residence in South Kensing-
ton in April she had been living in
Calcutta. Her daughter was eigh-
teen when she came to England.

"Not Sure of her Age."

Mr. Fortune: When you sent your
daughter home alone she was eigh-
teen years of age. You are sure of
that?—About eighteen.

Why did you send her over to
England alone?—For the benefit of
her health.

Do you remember the age of your
daughter?—I am not sure of it.

Judge Hargreaves: Do you not
know the age of your own daughter?
—I am not sure. She is the young-
est of four children.

Judge Hargreaves observed that
from the papers in the case Miss
Bell was born in 1905.

Mrs. Bell broke down and sobbed
quietly in the witness-box. She said
when she recovered that the Maha-
rajah had been kind to her daughter
when she stayed with him.

The Maharajah stated in the wit-
ness-box that he met Miss Bell at
Calcutta in April of last year when,
with the maharajah and his daugh-
ter, he was leaving for London. His
daughter and Miss Bell became
friends, and she told them that she
was coming to London to live with
an aunt.

He suggested that Miss Bell
should stay with them until she went
to her aunt. She told him she had
not much money with her, and in
addition to giving her daughter dan-
cing lessons, he suggested that Miss
Bell should also give him lessons,
for which he would pay her.

He paid her a guinea a lesson,
and she stayed with them until she
was asked to leave on the ground
that a younger daughter was coming
over from India and the room was
wanted for her.

The Maharajah, speaking of his
discovery that his daughter's jew-
ellery had been pawned, said that he
noticed that she did not wear some
of her jewellery, and in reply to
his questions she told him that Miss
Bell had pawned the articles on her
own account for ten pounds.

"Extremely Annoyed."

"I was extremely annoyed with
my daughter," he added, "until I
found that she had not pawned it,
but that it had been pawned by Miss
Bell for her own ends."

The Maharajah, replying to Mr.
Lloyd Jacob, said that he treated
Miss Bell as a daughter.

Mr. Jacob: You are a very
wealthy man? The Maharajah: I am reputed to
be.

Your daughter was in debt at the
time all this happened?—She incur-
red a debt at a time when she was
under age.

The Maharajah, pressed about the
debt, appealed to the judge on whe-
ther he should answer, and was told
that he must.

He then replied: "I would have
given her money for her debt had
she asked for it and had I approved
of the debt."

The Maharajah said that when
Miss Bell left his house his daughter
lived with her in a flat which his
daughter furnished. He was allow-
ing his daughter £100 a month for
its upkeep.

The judge held that the Maha-
rajah had admitted having the
articles in his possession. He (the
judge) preferred the evidence of the
Maharajah to that of Mrs. Bell as
to the ownership of the jewellery in
dispute, and would find nominal
damages of one shilling each for the
plaintiff in respect of two unnamed
articles.

He allowed costs to the Maha-
rajah in respect of the defence of
two articles, which he could not
define.

(Continued at foot of next column).

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many forms of irritating and unsightly
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MARSHAL FENG AS
STUDENT.PREPARING FOR THAT
TRIP ABROAD.

[United Press.]

The capital of North China has
shifted for the moment from Peking
to Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, and
one man is responsible for the
change. The man, it is hardly
necessary to add, is Marshal Feng
Yu Hsiang.

Unpopularity with the Govern-
ment at Nanking has not loosened
Marshal Feng's hold upon the
popular imagination in the North.
The people may not love Marshal
Feng, but they watch him with
more interest than any other of the
militarists. They do not pretend to
know what he may do next.

So although Marshal Feng holds
no position officially and has re-
peatedly announced his retirement,
his influence in North China, and
even in Nanking, is still very great.
The mandate issued at Nanking
demanding his punishment has been
withdrawn, and the order for his
arrest cancelled. His subordinates
have been not only permitted but
urged to return to Nanking to re-
sume high offices.

The Feng-Yen Alliance.

Marshal Feng has settled at Tai-
yuan because of his growing
friendship with Marshal Yen Hsi
Shan, the "model Governor" of
Shansi. There have been times in
the past when Yen and Feng were
on distinctly unfriendly terms. But
those times have passed. They are
now so friendly that when Marshal
Feng was urged by the leaders at
Nanking to make a trip abroad,
Marshal Yen at once asked permis-
sion to go with his friend.

But General Chiang Kai Shek did
not want Marshal Yen to go
abroad, and made a special trip
north to persuade him to stay in
China. After some discussion,
Marshal Yen agreed to stay if
Marshal Feng also might stay, and
this was agreed.

So the erstwhile "Christian
General," who admits he is no
longer a Christian, and the "model
Governor," his new friend, are
settled amicably at Taiyuan,
which city has become the real
capital of North China.

Intensive Study.

Marshal Feng insists that he has
nothing to do with any Government
or any army in China. He is busy
studying for his proposed trip to
the United States, he declares. He
has enlisted a whole faculty of
professors, and attends "school"
from six in the morning until late
in the afternoon.

Modern and ancient studies are
carefully mingled in the War Lord's
curriculum. Two returned students
teach him political science and
economics in the early morning.
For two hours before noon he
studies Chinese painting from an
artist. His afternoon is devoted to
the Chinese classics, especially the
philosophical monologues of the
Sung dynasty. In some of his
studies, he shares instruction with
his bodyguard.

Marshal Feng has been seriously
ill for months, but is now reported
much improved. He takes walks
daily in his retreat at Taiyuan,
which has lovely natural surround-
ings, and manages to get through
much work in addition to his
studies.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Have we plenty of gas now before we start?"

"The indicator says one-half—but I don't know whether that means half full or half empty."

Football Fan: "They've played rotten so far, haven't they?"

Burly Home Team Supporter (fiercely): "Oo ave?"

"Why, the band, of course."

Employer (to office boy): "How do you find yourself these cold mornings, Tommy?"

"Quite easily, thank you, sir. I just throw back the bedclothes and there I am!"

"I don't wonder the new gardener does not know his work. He has been a clerk."

"How do you know?"

"He wanted to put the hoe behind his ear."

Patient Professor: "Now, gentlemen, I don't mind your taking out your watches and looking at them, but please be courteous enough not to hold them up to your ear as if you thought they had stopped running."

"All the mechanical toys you make seem to be successful."

"Yes," said the inventor. "I have had only one failure."

"Ah! What was that?"

"A toy tramp. It was too realistic: it wouldn't work."

It was the last meal of the voyage. The stewards were showing unprecedented attention at the Aberdonian table. There, seemed no escape; every man was marked. Suddenly one of the party shouted: "Three cheers for the stewards and struck up." For they are jolly good fellows.

In the confusion every man escaped.

New Office Boy: "Why don't you go to the ball game to-day, sir? It's a great afternoon, business is quiet, and I feel sure I can take care of things."

The Boss: "Yes, I know, but I am expecting a call. Thanks just the same."

New Office Boy: "Well, perhaps I'd better go, then. Both of us won't be needed around here."

Master: "Tell the housemaid to be more careful in dusting the piano. The noise is disconcerting."

Footman: "But that is Mistress practicing in the drawing room."

"I can't seem to get these dishes clean, Mother."

"You could, dear, if you tried more soap and a little elbow grease."

"I've tried the soap, but I didn't see any of the other."

Wife of Famous Actor (on motor tour): "I think it would be policy to pull up, dear."

Famous Actor: "Why, what's the matter?"

Wife: "It's a policeman with an autograph book."

Fervently the orator was speaking on: "He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?" He paused, for rhetorical effect.

Whereupon a knowing voice from the audience shouted: "Truck driver."

An elderly lady visiting New York asked a policeman what bus she should take to get to a certain place. He told her to take the "42" bus that passed her corner.

A few hours later the policeman returned to find the lady still standing on the corner. "What haven't you got your bus yet?" he asked.

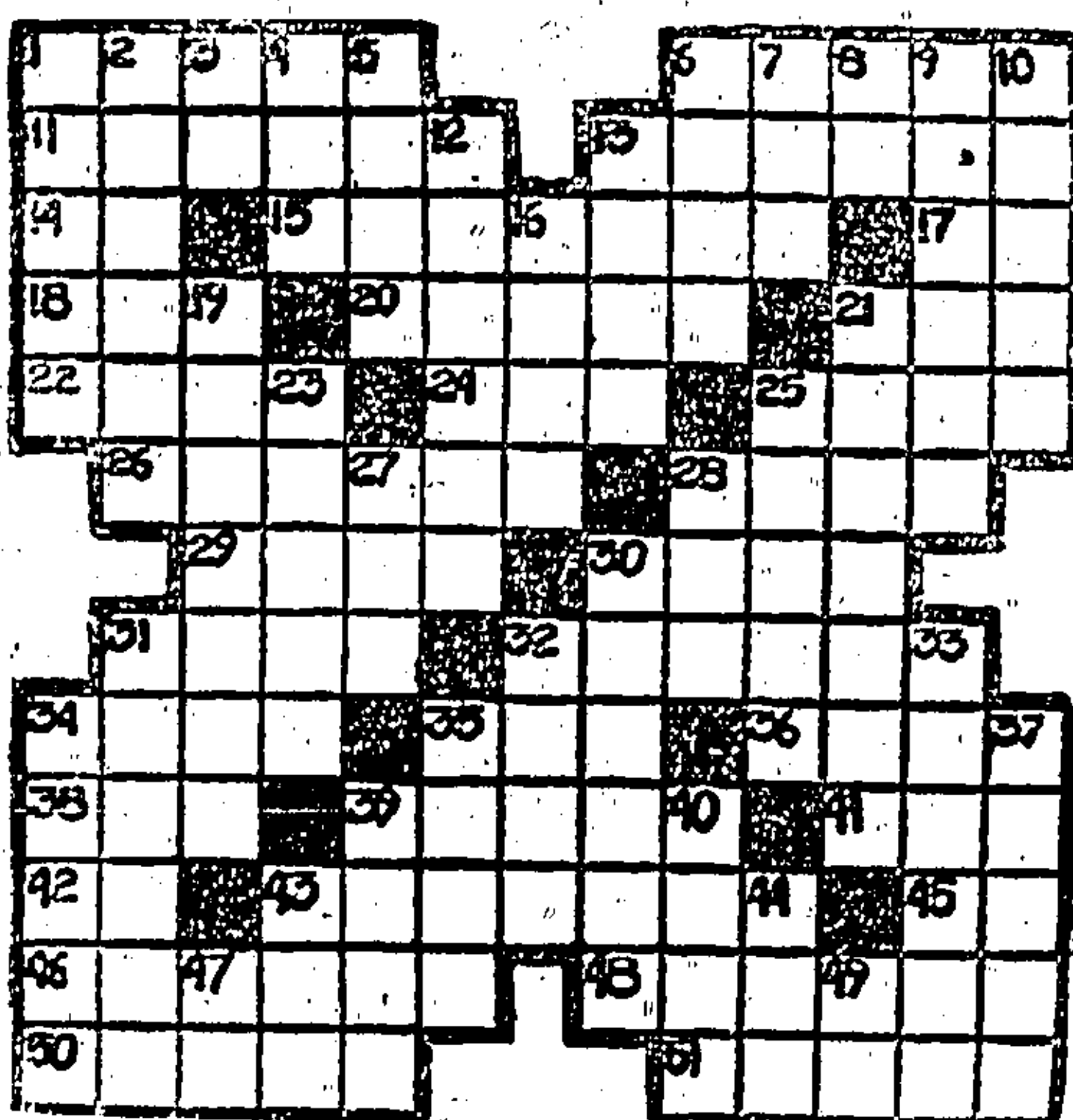
"It's all right," she said. "This is the 23rd, so it will only be 180 buses from now."

The express had not been living up to its reputation. First it would go forward 50 yards or so, then back, then stand still, puffing uncertainly, and then begin the same things all over again. At last one of the travelers called the guard.

"What's the matter with this train?" he demanded. "Backing up and jerking forward in this way."

"It's quite all right, sir," the guard assured him. "I think the engine driver is teaching his wife to drive."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—To palm off.
- 6.—To act in response.
- 11.—Painter.
- 13.—Masked actor.
- 14.—Enclosed.
- 15.—Newly-rich person.
- 17.—Pronoun.
- 18.—100,000 rupees.
- 20.—Underground parts.
- 21.—Marsh.
- 22.—To quit.
- 24.—Pastry.
- 25.—Certificate of indebtedness.
- 26.—Rubbed out.
- 28.—To separate.
- 29.—Molds.
- 30.—Non-clerical.
- 31.—Uncovered.
- 32.—Caused to lose sharpness.
- 34.—Parcels of land.
- 35.—To be ill.
- 36.—Hurried.
- 38.—Cardinal number.
- 39.—Low marshy ground.
- 41.—To declare.
- 42.—Upon.
- 43.—Traders.
- 45.—Musical note.
- 46.—Poverty.
- 48.—In England; a cloth merchant.
- 50.—Rock.
- 51.—Leading actors.

Vertical.

- 1.—Become insolvent.
- 2.—Markedly ornamented.
- 3.—Pronoun.
- 4.—To drink slowly.
- 5.—Former Russian ruler.
- 6.—Hurried.
- 7.—Large bird.
- 8.—Part of "to be."
- 9.—Mortar-like substance.
- 10.—Tendency.
- 12.—Figurative uses of words.

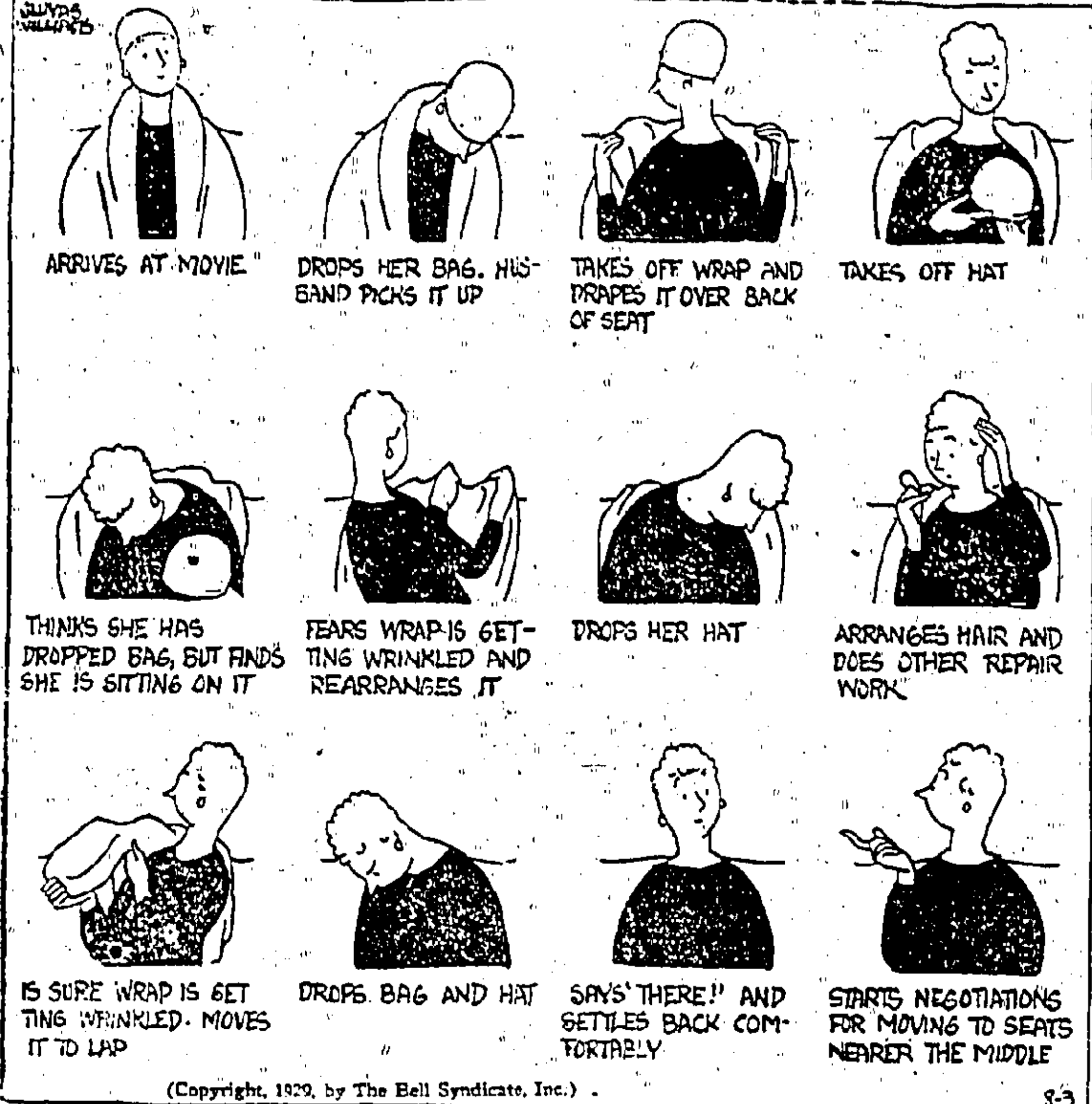
YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

No. 1420

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SNAPSHOTS OF A WOMAN GETTING COMFORTABLE.

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

TWILIGHT OF THE GODDESSES.

Wimbledon has been furnishing as much excitement as the most exacting of its patrons could demand. From a patriotic point of view, the men have furnished some pleasant surprises, while the ladies—upon whom every one thought we could count—have in some conspicuous instances fallen below expectation. The sensations began with the defeat of Betty Nuthall by Mrs. Mitchell (Peggy Saunders). It so happens that the latter is a player whom Betty has never overcome, but the younger girl has been doing so well of late that everyone thought the old position would be reversed. Betty was soon bothered by her opponent's accuracy and length, and the disturbance was shown by the failure of her painfully-acquired over-arm service, which repeatedly yielded double faults. Mrs. Mitchell won by 6-3, 6-2, to be herself beaten a couple of days later by Miss Goldsack.

Miss Eileen Bennett's overthrow was even more unexpected, for it came at the hands of a lady who had held the championship before she was crowned. Her conqueror, Mrs. Bundy, is the Miss May Sutton who gained the title in 1905 and 1907, and has since lived in California. Her success goes some distance to justify those who deny that the players of to-day are so very much better than their predecessors. On strength of her strokes and the skill of her placing are certainly remarkable, and to have retained first-class form so far on in life is something that opens everybody's eyes.

NOTTS ALL RIGHT.

Notts had a satisfactory day at Leicester thanks largely to the effort of Whysall and A. W. Carr, and in a lesser degree to the sixth wicket stand of Staples (A.), and Lilley. The visitors' total at the close was 332 runs for nine wickets.

Whysall's valuable 104—his fourth three-figure score this season, and his second in successive matches—was the result of excellent cricket, for runs were never easy to get. Whysall was at the wickets for three hours and twenty minutes, and he scored chiefly by means of drives. He hit eight 4's and four 3's.

Carr joined Whysall when two wickets had fallen for 52, and these two men, in a partnership lasting two hours and ten minutes, added 138.

Carr was unusually subdued, and he occupied two hours and forty minutes over his 77. The Notts captain, however, hit a 6—a straight drive over the screen—and eight 4's.

BIRMINGHAM BOXERS WIN.

Birmingham boxers beat Londoners at Premierland in an interesting programme.

Billy James, the clever Birmingham bantam, beat Kid Rich, of Bethnal Green, on points in the main contest of twelve rounds of hard fighting.

In other bouts of ten rounds Walter Hill (Birmingham) beat Young Lewis (Bethnal Green) on points, Ted Robinson (Birmingham) beat Not Franks (Stamford Hill) on points, and Alf Shead (Canning Town) knocked out Jim Cartwright (Birmingham) in the third round.

MITCHELL, ARCHIE COMPTON AND HOLLAND TIE.

There was a triple tie for the Irish open golf championship at Portmarnock, and Abe Mitchell (private St. Albans), Len Holland (Gerrard's Cross), and Archie Compton (Coombe Hill) will play off over thirty-six holes.

Abe Mitchell, Pat O'Connor, a young local professional, and Edward Ray, the open ex-champion, shared the lead at the end of the first two days' play, each with an aggregate of 153. When the third round was played, however, Mitchell proved the best of the trio, but his score of 77 included three sixes in the outward half, and but for these lapses he would have led the field by a comfortable margin. As it was, Mitchell's aggregate of 230 for three rounds was equalled by Len Holland (Gerrard's Cross) who returned a 78.

O'Connor took 79 to finish two strokes behind the leaders, and he was joined on this mark by A. G. Havers, Archie Compton, and T. G. Renouf.

ENGLAND BEAT IRELAND.

England beat Ireland by four rubbers to two in the international tennis match at the Fitzwilliam Club, Dublin. H. G. N. Lee and N. H. Latchford, both won their singles matches, but England, represented by E. C. Peters and J. S. Olliff, lost the doubles. A feature of the match was the dual defeat of J. S. Olliff, chosen to represent Great Britain in the American championships.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

THESE NON-STOP CHILDREN.

"My children are simply full of energy," says the fond mother, as the children dash away, hardly pausing to be introduced; "they never seem to tire!" It is perfectly true. They do not cease to play romping games from breakfast to bed-time.

Their mother takes this as evidence of abundant health, and encourages them in their high spirits; but she is making a mistake.

The children are usually flushed and wakeful when they go to bed, not from any deep-seated reason of health, but simply because they have been allowed to over-excite themselves.

They do not know how to amuse themselves otherwise than by rowdy games, and if they sit down to "snap," or some other school-room card game, they quickly grow restless and begin to squabble, though, as a rule, they are very good-tempered children.

It is obvious that this romping childhood is not the best preparation either for schooldays, when for both boys and girls the time is mapped out into one unceasing scheme of "doing something," or for modern town life, with its noise and its hurry, and its endless round of engagements.

Such a habit can only be acquired during childhood. Our grandparents were right when they told us after a romp to "sit down and don't fidget."



The wise mother teaches her children from the earliest nursery time to appreciate the joys of leisure. When the days of definite "rests" are passed she encourages them to spend an hour or so after lunch and again before bed-time with a book.

Above all things, she trains them to avoid that essentially modern failing—the "non-stop" disposition.

To remedy this apply occasionally a dressing prepared as follows:—Mix together the white of one egg and one-sixteenth fluid ounce of methylated spirits.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of brown sugar in this liquid, afterwards adding sufficient lampblack to give the mass a consistency enabling it to be applied to the shoes with a sponge.

CONCERNING SHOES.

Too often shoes are left to take care of themselves, and since nothing spoils an otherwise immaculate toilette so much as shabby footwear, a little care in this direction is well worth while.

It is quite easy to fill up cracks in patent leather. Any good black polish can be used, and should be rubbed thickly all over the damaged parts. See that the polish goes right into the cracks.

Set the article on one side for at least twenty-four hours, at the end of which time the leather should be rubbed with a piece of cloth. The cracks will be scarcely visible, and the smaller ones will have disappeared altogether.

To renew suede, put the shoes on trees or pack them tightly with soft paper.

Then dip a clean rag in turpentine and with it rub the shoes rather briskly. When all the dirt and grease have vanished put the shoes on a window ledge or some airy place to dry.

The odour of the turpentines will quickly disappear, and the appearance of the shoes will be greatly improved.

Bad grease marks can often be removed from suede shoes by rubbing the spots very carefully with emery paper or a stiff brush. This brings up the nap again.

The uppers of glauc leather dancing and dress shoes tend to become shabby long before showing any signs of hard wear.

(Continued on Previous Column.)

A POWERFUL DRAMA OF THE UNDERWORLD!

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Four Walls

with

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ROD LA ROCQUE

IN

GIGOLO

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RITZ SOFT FELT HATS

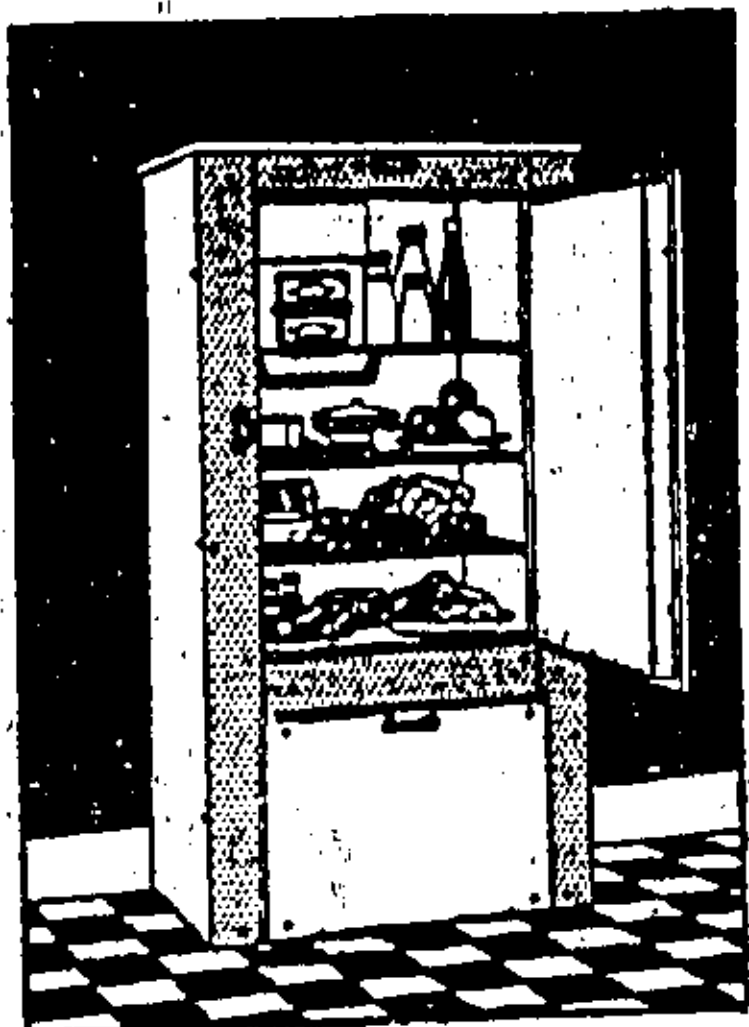
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1A, CHATER ROAD.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN CONSTABLE.

YOUNG GIRL'S TERRIBLE ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

TRAP TO SECURE THE VICTIM'S REVOLVER.

As terrible and sordid a story as has ever been revealed in a court of law was unfolded yesterday at Kowloon Magistracy. A girl, who said she was eighteen, but who looked more like a child of twelve declared that the prisoner, who was charged with murdering an Indian constable, had kidnapped her, forced her to live with him, and finally tried to "lend" her to the murdered man for \$2.

The proceedings closed with a stream of venomous abuse between the prisoner and this girl, which the Magistrate sternly stopped.

A "TRIANGLE" TRAGEDY.

Lum Ling was charged before Mr. Whyte Smith, at Kowloon Magistracy with the murder of an Indian constable who was found dead on July 11 on a plot of unoccupied land near Kun Chung market.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, the defendant not being legally represented.

Outlining the case, Mr. Fitzroy said that the Indian constable was found near the corner of Canton and Jordan Roads, near the Kun Chung Market. The constable was last seen at 8.45 p.m. on July 10 by a European Sergeant who took his chop and by two other constables about half an hour before that time. The accused lived on this lot with a woman with whom his exact relationship was doubtful. It was believed that this woman had seen all that occurred, but if she was his wife her evidence would not be admissible. They lived in an improvised tent under the hill.

The deceased was missing the next morning and a search was made. The body was found with most of the clothing torn away. It lay on the right side with only boots and putties on. The shirt was ripped up at the front and at the back, and the head was almost severed. Deceased's holster was lying nearby, but the revolver was not in it. A chopper was also found near the body and also a pair of shorts.

It appeared that he was surprised and the Crown suggested that he was caught with the woman. However, nothing definite was known. He was found in that position near the shed and suspicion fell on the occupiers who were not there. They were seen next day in Chinese territory a few miles over the British border. They were walking along a railway track and were followed by two men. Suddenly the accused was seen to throw something later found to be a revolver into the paddy-field and they were chased and arrested by the village guard and brought back to Hong Kong.

Medical Evidence.

Mr. J. E. Dovey, Medical Officer of the Kowloon Mortuary, said that he examined the body of the Indian constable and found multiple chopper wounds on the left side of the head shattering the skull and exposing the brain. There were many other cuts on the head and body. He certified death to be due to fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain.

Not His Wife!

The Chinese woman who was living with the accused at the time was called. She said she was 18 years of age and had been kidnapped by a robber from her village and brought to Hong Kong. She denied that she was the wife of the accused.

The girl, who did not look the age she gave, suddenly burst into tears and later when she had calmed down, she pointed to the accused and said that he was the robber who had kidnapped her from her village and brought her to Hong Kong.

Defendant was asked from the dock whether the girl was his lawful wife. He said that she was his wife and that he married her in the Wang Lo Market, of the Pok Lo District in Chinese territory.

Witness again affirmed that defendant was not her lawful husband, but that she was kidnapped from the Ho Pui Village in Pok Lo District at the end of 1927. She was alone when kidnapped. She had gone to the hills to cut grass and defendant with many others came along and kidnapped her. After she had been taken prisoner the accused wanted her to become his wife, but she would not agree.

She did not go through any ceremonies but her life was threatened should she run away and she had been forced to live with defendant ever since that time. He took her to Wong Po Village where they lived for a time until they escaped to Canton when the place was raided by soldiers. Further trouble with soldiers arose in Canton and they came to Hong Kong.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy submitted to His Worship at this stage that the witness's evidence should be taken. She had affirmed on oath that she was not prisoner's wife and that she had never gone through any ceremony with him. His Worship concurred and the evidence was continued.

Indian Constable Arrives.

Witness said that she was alone with her husband on the evening of July 10. They were at their "home" on the hillside near Kun Chung Market. One piece of matting formed the roof supported by two bamboo poles while another strip was used as a bed. An Indian constable came to the hut as they were having supper. It was then just getting dusk. She was unable to tell the number of the constable's tunic but he wore short trousers and had a beard and also a gun.

The Indian constable spoke to "the robber chief" (as witness called the accused from time to time) in Cantonese addressing him as "brother."

The Indian constable then spoke to the accused in Cantonese and said, "I'll give you \$2 if you will let me take your wife."

The Indian constable handed accused the money which he took.

The accused then told her to go down to the hill with the defendant. She refused and defendant said, "Why do you refuse, I have already got the money." The constable then demanded back his money. Accused told the Indian constable to seize her if she refused.

Asked about the holster which the constable carried, witness said that he took the belt and holster off and laid them on the floor. The constable then beckoned her but she refused to have anything to do with him. Accused said to her, "There is nothing to be afraid of. I have already got the two dollars. All I want is to get that revolver so that I can run away with you to Canton and use it there."

Escape.

Witness still refused and then tried to run away, but accused caught her and brought her back. He again encouraged the Indian to seize her and as the Indian approached she struggled and cursed him. The Indian again asked the defendant for his money but defendant refused, and she ran away. Before she ran away she saw defendant attack the Indian constable with a bamboo pole and strike him on the head. The constable then struggled with accused and wrenched the pole from him. Witness stood by and accused cursed her for not helping him and threatened to kill her with a chopper if she didn't run away.

Witness then ran to a house in Austin Road, where a man lived whom she claimed was her blood brother. (This man was subsequently called but denied that he was her brother. He was merely her friend.)

Continuing witness said she came back to the shed with her "brother" and found the accused and the constable sitting together on the ground and talking.

The hearing was then adjourned owing to the lateness of the hour. As the Magistrate was leaving, the accused speaking from the dock roundly abused the witness and said, "Do you think you can get yourself off by telling a lot of lies about me!"

Witness replied in a rapid and abusive flow of Hakka.

His Worship silenced them and then left the Court.

RUSSIA'S "HUMAN DYNAMO."

GENERAL GALEN AND CHINA'S TROOPS.

[United Press.]

Shanghai.—Reports that Moscow's new Far East Army is headed by General Galen, also known as Bluecher, recalls vividly the days when this so-called mystery man was largely responsible for the military success of the very Nationalist China with whom Russia is now at odds.

Zoi Vsevolodovich Galen, former right-hand guide to Chiang Kai Shek, who is now President of the State Council of the National Government, saw service in both the World War and in Russia's civil war. He is admittedly a military genius, probably one of the few real ones in the world to-day, and those in a position to know gave him major credit for the successful conduct of the first Nationalist campaign to achieve success in reaching the Yangtze from Canton.

General Galen came to China in 1923, and was in military and political work from 1923 on through to the period of the split between the Wuhan (Hankow) and Nanking Governments in 1927. He guided what seemed a forlorn hope, directing ill-equipped but hotly enthusiastic Southern troops to victory over better equipped and far more numerous forces which melted before their steady advance.

"A human dynamo" was the phrase used to describe General Galen in what appears to have been the only Press interview he ever granted in China. This took the form of a three-hour talk in Hankow in May of 1927. He was pictured thus:

"Galen seems even younger than his 38 years; he is keen, athletic, with a stocky body and the large strong hands of a boxer. His face is clean shaven save for a small, close-cropped mustache; when he smiles he is boyish, and when he is serious he is the image of a first-class fighting man."

Tribute to Chinese Soldiers.

If Galen has to lead Soviet troops against Chinese, it will be with no under-estimate of the capabilities of the latter. After going through one of the most punishing campaigns in China's long history of civil warfare, Galen had this to say of the Southern troops:

"Last November I saw Cantonese soldiers in the field dressed in short trousers and shirts as in the South, shivering through a freezing night in Kiangsi, and driving into a bayonet charge the next morning without thought of hesitation. The Nationalist soldier is wonderful. He asks neither money nor supplies, he undergoes hardships, no foreign soldier could bear, and he fights like a demon."

Of particular present interests was his next sentence:

"I have no doubt whatever that a unified China will be able to create a great modern army equal in fighting ability to any army on earth."

The South's Great Asset.

It is, however, important to note that Galen was talking of South China soldiers who were pitted against, and defeating the soldiers of North China. At the present time it is the North China, or rather Manchuria, soldiers which Galen's Soviet troops face. General Galen strongly made the point in 1927 that the greatest asset of the South against the North was morale.

"In technical equipment such as machine-guns and mortars, there is no doubt but that Mukden has the upper hand," said he in 1927. "In men, in officers, in spirit the Southerners have an overwhelming superiority which has won them great victories already."

Mukden has also had well-trained men and excellent technical equipment, during recent years, but it is fair to say that Galen might once more use the morale argument, this time on behalf of the Soviet soldiers; although it should also be pointed out that enemies of Soviet Russia have insisted the Siberian people might revolt against the Red Army in time of war. The presence of White Russians on the Manchuria side of the border has thus far proved a factor toward inflaming the Soviet authorities and soldiers, while handicapping Chinese officials who were trying to prevent provocative incidents.

No "Mystery Man."

They called Galen a man of mystery during his China days, but actually there was little mysterious about him. It is true that he did not court publicity, but once seen, he was frank and open to a surprising degree. He possesses a keen military mind coupled with a speculative trend which allows him to consider psychological factors. Thus he avoids many dangers which lie in wait for literal-minded strategists, who assume that 10,000 men with artillery but no brains can win, and while 7,000 men with rifles, ideas, and ideals.

General Galen knows better than that. He has seen for himself.

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JAPAN TO REQUEST NEW ARMAMENT RATIO?

"NOT AN INDUSTRIALLY GREAT POWER."

WATCHING THE DAWES-MACDONALD NEGOTIATIONS.

Tokyo, August 18.—Japan may request a 10-10-7 ratio for naval strength as compared to Britain and the United States in the proposed new international conference between the sea powers to consider additional limitation of naval armaments, a responsible government official told the United Press in an interview.

The Japanese delegation at the Three Power Naval Conference in Geneva two years ago suggested the desire of this country to increase the ratio from the present 5-5-3 agreement, this authority said. The British delegation at that time indicated their approval of the plan. The American delegation, he said, was non-committal.

Official Information.

The report that the Imperial delegates might request the 10-10-7 ratio in the new negotiations first appeared in the *Japan Advertiser*, which quoted an "official of the Navy Department" as its source of information. A spokesman for the Navy Minister, however, denied the statement and said no programme had yet been formulated.

From another source, however, it was learned the plan has been put forward at several of the conversations between naval experts and officials of the Imperial Foreign Office.

"The reasoning behind this suggestion is quite simple," the United Press informant said. "A majority of Japanese know very well that we are ranked as a great power only because we have a powerful army and navy. Industrially Japan is not a great power. Our Empire could not but be classed as fifth rate if it were not for our army and navy."

"Hence many of us feel that a 10-10-7 ratio would be to our advantage. It would mean indirectly that our position in world politics is in that ratio to Britain and the United States, which unquestionably are the two great nations of the world to-day."

Former Ambassador.

For the present, the official said, the Japanese Foreign Office is being informed of the naval negotiations going on in London between the United States Ambassador, Mr. Charles G. Dawes, and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, largely through the Japanese Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Tsunao Matsudaira.

Mr. Matsudaira formerly was ambassador in Washington and is described as a close friend of Ambassador Dawes, who was vice-president of the United States during the period when Matsudaira was ambassador to that country.

The Japanese ambassador in London is kept constantly informed of the conversations between Mr. Dawes and Mr. MacDonald, this official said, and telegraphs regular reports to Tokyo, which are submitted at the frequent meetings of naval experts and diplomats who are considering the Japanese programme.

Final Agreements.

The Japanese believe the final agreements regarding the new limitation scheme will be reached in London, if the British have their way, that the international conference held in Washington will be little more than a rubber-stamp gathering where the delegates of the powers formally will affix their signatures to the agreement.

That the final formal conference will be in Washington the Japanese have granted, largely because of the fact the United States is taking the initiative in the negotiations.

"We have not heard any reports that the conference—if it is held—might sit in Tokyo," this official said. "It might be a graceful compliment to Japan to hold the conference here, but we do not think it will be done."

Japanese experts foresee that the "naval yard stick" to measure the sea strength of the Powers, as suggested by Mr. Dawes, will be difficult to find. They also feel that it may prove difficult to class auxiliary craft under the "yard stick" policy.

AUTOMATIC PHONES FOR CANTON.

TO BE INAUGURATED ON SUNDAY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Aug. 21.

The installing of automatic telephones in Canton has been completed, and the system will be in full operation from August 23, according to an announcement by the Canton Municipal Government. Telephone subscribers have been notified that on and after August 23 no more calls can be made with the old phones, all of them will be replaced with the automatic instruments.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

A serious fire occurred in Tsing Wo Alley, close to Shameen, last night. Ten buildings were destroyed. The conflagration started in the Tung Cheong Kerosene Company and was due to carelessness. The outbreak began with an explosion so deafening that people in the district thought some political upheaval was afoot. They quickly closed their iron shutters but a moment later they saw a huge flame mingled with black smoke rising from the Tung Cheong Company's premises. The Canton brigade turned out as quickly as possible and did all that it could, but the fire was so severe that it was two hours before it could be got under control. The Police drew a cordon round the area and maintaining strict order. There was no looting and no casualties. No estimate has as yet been obtained as to the loss sustained.

A BIG BOMB.

A big bomb was discovered a couple of days ago in Shikwan Station on the Canton-Hankow Railway. The discovery was made by the railway police while searching passengers' luggage for contraband. An unclaimed bundle consisting of a tattered mosquito net lying in the corner of the station aroused the suspicion of the officers. They opened it and to their surprise a bomb was found in the centre. A great commotion followed the discovery, and the passengers in the waiting room began to rush out. The Police at once instituted a search, but naturally no one claimed the bundle. Meanwhile all the passengers who could be rounded up were closely questioned and the train was searched. No contraband was unearthed but six persons were arrested.

KWANGSI'S GOVERNOR.

Mr. Yu Tsok Pak, head of the civil administration of the Provincial Government of Kwangsi, has come to Canton to confer with the local authorities. In an interview with the Press, Mr. Yu said that the Kwangsi army is being reorganised in accordance with the orders of Nanking. Nanking has allotted three Divisions for the Province, he said, and their Commanders will be Li Ming Si, Yang Tang Fai, and Lui Woon Im. All superfluous troops will be disbanded.

CHEN MING SHU LEAVES ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday General Chen Ming Shu will leave Canton for Nanking to confer with Marshal Chiang Kai Shek. Accompanying him will be Mr. Tang Yin Wa, Commissioner of Reconstruction, but Mr. Wu Koon Ki will not go to Nanking as expected.

CORRESPONDENCE.**BRITAIN NOT BEHIND.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—The paragraph entitled "Aeroplane and Airship" under "News and Views" in to-day's issue gives the impression that America is once more first in the field in accomplishing an aeronautical feat. As long ago as 1924 Squadron Leader R. A. de Haga, A.F.C., R.A.F., carried out experiments in connection with attaching and detaching an aeroplane

THE TYPHOON.

PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN.

The Royal Observatory report issued yesterday morning announced that a typhoon had formed about 120 miles S.E. of the Pratas and appeared to be moving slowly westward.

The evening report stated:—At 2 p.m. the typhoon was situated about 250 miles south-east of Hong Kong, moving W.N.W.

A message from Manila of 5.30 p.m. put the disturbance in about 117deg. Long. E., and 20deg. Lat. N., inclining northward. This estimates it about 200 miles from the Colony.

Typhoons are eccentric customers and the ways of this one will be known before this reaches our readers. At the time of writing it looks as if it will pass a little to the South.

The No. 1 signal was displayed yesterday—for the second time only this year. Several bathing parties were called off and the Star Ferry Company's boats were removing awnings, the staff having had a plain hint to be prepared.

We understand that the President Cleveland was reporting by wireless that she was encountering very heavy weather.

The typhoon appeared, however, from such information as was available to be "not severe."

LOCAL PROBATES.**MR. ALASTAIR CAMERON'S ESTATE.**

\$153,400 IN HONG KONG.

Among the estates dealt with by the Probate Division of the Supreme Court recently was that of Mr. Alastair Cameron, formerly of 129, Leadenhall Street, London, and latterly of the Riviera Palace Hotel, Nice, who died at the latter place on February 3, leaving property in Hong Kong worth \$153,400 and gross estate value \$339,558. An application by Mr. M. T. Johnson in reference to the probate of the will and codicil to be resented has been granted.

Executors under the will are Mr. H. W. Johnson, and Mr. M. K. Johnson, of 24, Austin Friars, London, and deceased's partner, Sir William Crawford Currie. Under a trust fund deceased's wife receives £10,000. Bequests of £1,000 are made to the executors and managing trustee.

Flour Merchant's Estate.

Mr. William Dunbar, retired flour merchant, formerly of Alexandra Buildings, Hong Kong, who died at Victoria, B.C., in June last, left local estate of \$849,900. Mr. Edward Henry Kay, shipbroker, has granted probate of a will affecting the local estate.

Equal shares of the Hong Kong estate are given to deceased's wife and son. The local property consists of shares in many leading concerns and also cash in banks.

Two Other Estates.

Additional property has been established and duty paid locally on the estate of the late Mr. Edward Shellim, whose local property is now valued at \$539,100. Mr. Shellim died in December last near Devil's Dyke, Brighton, and in his will his wife, Mr. Edward Howard, of Hong Kong, and Mr. David Sassoon Shellim, of Bombay, are named as executors.

Mr. John McConnell, late of College Green House, 66, Botanic Avenue, Belfast, who died on March 10, 1928, left local estate of \$21,200. Rescinding of a certified copy of probate of the will has been granted to the Hon. Mr. W. E. U. Shenton.

to and from an airship, and the experiments were absolutely successful. In the following two years, 1925 and 1926, the late Flying Officer Mackenzie Richards carried out similar experiments at Pulham in Norfolk, all of which met with success. It will be seen from these facts that America is not first in the field in this connection, and that Great Britain is not being left behind.—Yours, etc.,

R. VAUGHAN FOWLER.
Hong Kong, August 21.**MISSED HIS SHIP!**

EX-MATE OF KWONG FOOK CHEONG AND COURT OF ENQUIRY.

"TICKET" SUSPENDED.

A court of enquiry was held yesterday morning to investigate the alleged act of misconduct of Mr. W. C. C. Becks, formerly chief officer of the s.s. Kwong Fook Cheong, who had absented himself from duty on August 2 without permission.

The Court, composed of Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., retired (President), Lieut. Comdr. L. G. Addington, D.S.C., R.N. (H.M.S. Tamar), Capt. R. T. Hughes (s.s. Tyndareus), Capt. B. McKay Thomson (s.s. Lungshan), and Capt. C. R. Benstead (s.s. San Nam Ho), found that Mr. Becks had misconducted himself and suspended his certificate for three months.

Captain's Evidence.

Captain Perritt, of the s.s. Kwong Fook Cheong, said that at 6.45 p.m. on August 2, the vessel left Hong Kong for Kowloon and when they had proceeded for some distance he discovered that Mr. Becks was not on board. Mr. Becks signed on the articles on July 8, as Chief Officer and had no permission to be absent.

On August 12, he, the witness, was summoned before the Marine Magistrate and was fined \$15 for leaving port without a chief officer.

Mr. W. Hockstadt, chief engineer, said that he did not see Mr. Becks during the trip. His cabin was locked and witness thought he was probably sick.

The President explained the Court procedure to Mr. Becks, who elected to make a statement, in preference to giving evidence in the witness-box.

Mr. Becks' Explanation.

Mr. Becks said that he was on board the ship on the afternoon of August 2 and that at about half past three Captain Perritt gave him his wages for July. He then went ashore and was returning to the ship at about six o'clock when he suddenly realised that he had left his wallet at a tailor's shop in Queen's Road. He returned to the shop where he found his wallet and stayed there talking for some time. When he reached the wharf it was a few minutes before seven o'clock and the ship was not there. He tried to catch the s.s. Pau Beau which was just leaving but missed it, and as there was no other ship going to Kowloon that night he could do nothing more.

The Finding.

After a short adjournment the Court returned the following finding:—

"We find that at 6.45 p.m. on August 2, 1929, the British s.s. Kwong Fook Cheong, official No. 152106 of Hong Kong, of which Mr. William Perritt (certificate of competency as master No. 601820 of Glasgow) was Master, left Hong Kong on a voyage to Kowloon."

"That Mr. William Claude Cyril Becks, who was on the articles of the said ship as Chief Officer, and who holds certificate of competency as first mate (river trade only) No. 3091 of Hong Kong, did miss the ship without sufficient cause and not having previously obtained leave of absence from the Master."

"We find that the aforesaid Mr. W. C. C. Becks committed an act of misconduct and we therefore adjudge that his certificate of competency aforesaid be suspended for three months."

EARLY MORNING ROBBERY.

GANG VISIT WEST POINT DWELLING.

An early morning robbery occurred yesterday at 45, Eastern Street, when two men visited the second floor and managed to get away with money and jewellery valued at \$68.

According to a report to the Police, there was only one woman on the premises at the time, 5.30 a.m. She was working in the kitchen when she saw a man enter the house. The intruder went straight to the kitchen and threatened to use violence if she raised an alarm.

A second robber entered the house and they bound and gagged the occupant, after which they ransacked the place for about five minutes. They were seen making towards Tai Ping Shan, after leaving the house. The Police have been furnished with the description of the robbers.

ROUND THE COURTS.

MISPLACED LOYALTY!

On Monday last, Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg sentenced a Chinese to one month's hard labour without option of a fine, for using a hatchet against the complainant—a shroff.

Mr. A. E. Hall yesterday applied to Mr. Hazlerigg for a revision of the sentence. Mr. Hall said that the defendant was more or less dragged into the case. His master, a carpenter, was being assaulted by a bill collector and called to defendant to help him. Defendant had a hatchet in his hand at the time, and in the excitement of the moment, he used it.

The defendant expressed his regrets in the witness-box for what had happened and said that he was willing to pay generous compensation for the injuries which he had inflicted.

Mr. Hall mentioned that the defendant had been employed for eighteen years with the master, whom he had defended with undue ardour.

In reducing the sentence to a fine of \$30, his Worship said he took into account the fact that the defendant was showing his loyalty to his master and that he used the hatchet without premeditation. Defendant was also ordered to pay \$50 compensation to the injured shroff.

LANDLORD'S DUTY!

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., the owners of No. 11, Wo Hop Street, were summoned by the Sanitary Department for allowing the basement of the house to be used as a workshop contrary to the Public Health and Building Ordinance. The case was heard by Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg at Central Magistracy.

Mr. A. S. Gubbay of the defendant, firm stated that the summons came as a surprise to them. He believed that the tenants rented the place to sub-tenants and the owners were not in a position to know what was going on in the premises. Inspector Foster informed the Court that Messrs. Sassoons as owners of a great deal of property had been notified that the basements of their building could not be used for any purpose other than storage. He stated that other cases of a similar nature were pending and asked for a week's adjournment.

In granting the adjournment, Mr. Hazlerigg expressed a wish to hear legal argument as to whether it was defendants' duty to visit the premises and see for themselves that regulations were obeyed.

BANISHEE AND BURGLAR.

Before Major C. Willson yesterday, a Chinese was charged with burglary at No. 39, Main Street, Shaukiwan, and also with returning from banishment. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced in all to twelve months' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch.

The accused, it is understood, was arrested on being recognised as a banishee, and following his arrest certain discoveries led to the burglary at Main Street being traced to him.

PRISON AND BIRCH.

The maximum sentence of twelve months' hard labour and 24 strokes of the birch was passed on a Chinese pickpocket by Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg yesterday.

The defendant was arrested immediately after he had extracted a purse from the pocket of a twelve year old Chinese boy. His reward would have been disappointing even if he had got away with the purse, for it contained nothing.

His Worship said that he must view the offence as a serious one because the victim was a mere child.

The district watchman responsible for bringing the pickpocket to book was commended by his Worship.

THIEF'S PRECAUTIONS FAIL.

Finding himself alone and unwatched, a carpenter on a visit to a house boy at No. 362, Nathan Road, stole from the latter's room a pair of gold bangles and a gold watch. He handed the property to a woman living in Po Hing Fong and the latter, apparently as an extra precaution, passed the property on to a third party.

Mr. Whyte-Smith who heard the case sentenced the carpenter to one month's hard labour and imposed a fine of \$10 or in default two weeks' imprisonment on the woman, who was charged with receiving.

The carpenter asked for leniency on the ground that he had succumbed to a moment of temptation, but his Worship pointed out that the defendant knew what he had done because he had quickly parted with the property.

(Continued on next Column.)

JUNK PUZZLE.

OWNERSHIP STILL IN DOUBT. COURT ORDER RELEASE OF VESSEL.

After another hearing at the Summary Court before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Wood), the ownership of a junk still remains obscure. The vessel had been seized and an order sought for by three judgment creditors, but they failed to establish that the debtor was the owner. Another party then claimed the junk but failed to satisfy the judge that it was his property.

Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios, who appeared for the judgment creditors in the previous proceedings, brought a witness yesterday to say that Chau Ho, who had signed the promissory notes, was the owner of the junk. Witness produced various books, which his Lordship ruled out as inadmissible, saying that Chau Ho might have signed the document and yet not be the owner of the junk.

Another witness belonging to a firm of freight brokers came forward to say that he knew Chau Ho to be the master of the junk, but under questioning he admitted that he could not discriminate between owner and master.

His Lordship still held that the junk could not be sold on the evidence of ownership which had been brought before the Court.

Mr. Remedios said that once the junk was freed, there was the risk of it being sailed away, although the licence would remain in the custody of the Court. He added that the judgment creditors had gone to the trouble of keeping a watchman on the junk, and he could not see how he could further satisfy his Lordship regarding ownership.

His Lordship said that he did not think the order for release deprived Mr. Remedios of the right to seize the junk again if he could bring fresh evidence to establish ownership.

The order for the sale of the junk was refused by his Lordship, who directed the release of the vessel and the retention of the licence by the Court pending a claim for it. A further order was made for execution to be amended by restoring direction to arrest judgment debtor.

TWO DAYS TOO SOON!

Banished for ten years, a Chinese could have returned to Hong Kong to-day, if he had wanted to do so. He was however seen by the Police two days ago and taken into custody, where his record showed that he had returned two days too soon. Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith sentenced the defendant to one month's hard labour yesterday.

The Police pressed for a serious view to be taken of the case and urged that the man, who had a bad record, had probably been in the Colony for some time. His Worship replied that he was not in a position to assume that the defendant had returned more than two days.

A NOISY HAWKER.

A Chinese woman was fined \$2 for shouting "Fruits for Sale" (in Chinese) in Homuntin yesterday. The woman protested in Court that she had done nothing of the kind, but when asked why the constable should have taken her into custody if her story were true, she failed to give a satisfactory explanation, beyond persisting that she did not shout. She added that she knew the regulations and realised fully that she was not allowed to shout. She also knew the prohibited areas.

TRESPASSERS FINED.

Two Chinese were charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with trespassing on the Government Plantations at Customs Pass. Inspector Phillips stated that at the time of the arrest, the two defendants had with them a bamboo pole with a hook attached, with which they clipped branches off the pine trees.

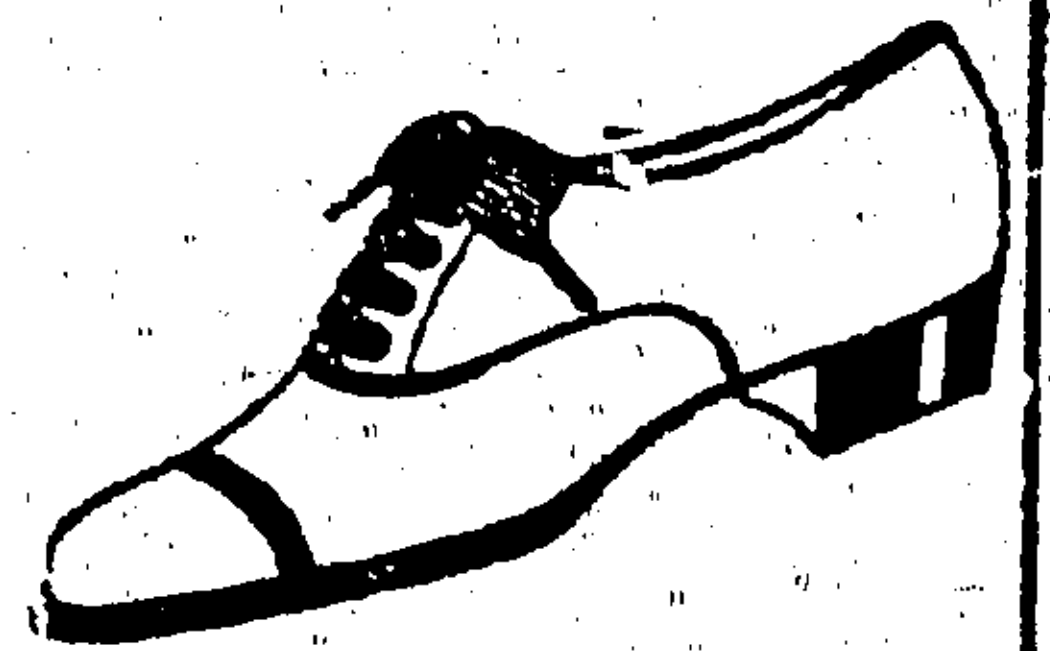
In fining the defendants \$5 each his Worship observed that pine trees did not grow like weeds and that the plantations cost the Government a lot of money.

SAILOR IN PORT.

A Japanese ship's hawker was to have appeared before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith yesterday to answer a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in Shanghai Street. When the case was called, the defendant did not appear, and the Police informed the Bench that the defendant was in hospital. He had been drunk the previous night.

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"KELTIC" " \$19.50 " " " " \$17.55
"BECTIVE" " \$23.50 " " " " \$20.15

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are made with plenty of room for toes—in Black and Brown Calf Leathers.

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are made from Superior Scotch Leathers. Made one less fitting round the ankle than the fore part, gives a very snug fit.

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| 584 | DR. MACGREGOR | " |
| 585 | SAILING UP THE OLYDE | " |
| 586 | COME AND SEE THE BABY | " |
| 587 | WHY IS THE BACON SO TOUGH? | NORMAN LONG |
| 588 | NEVER HAVE A BATH WITH YOUR WRISTWATCH ON | " |
| 589 | ON THE BEACH AT BANGALOO | " |
| 590 | SING-HO | " |

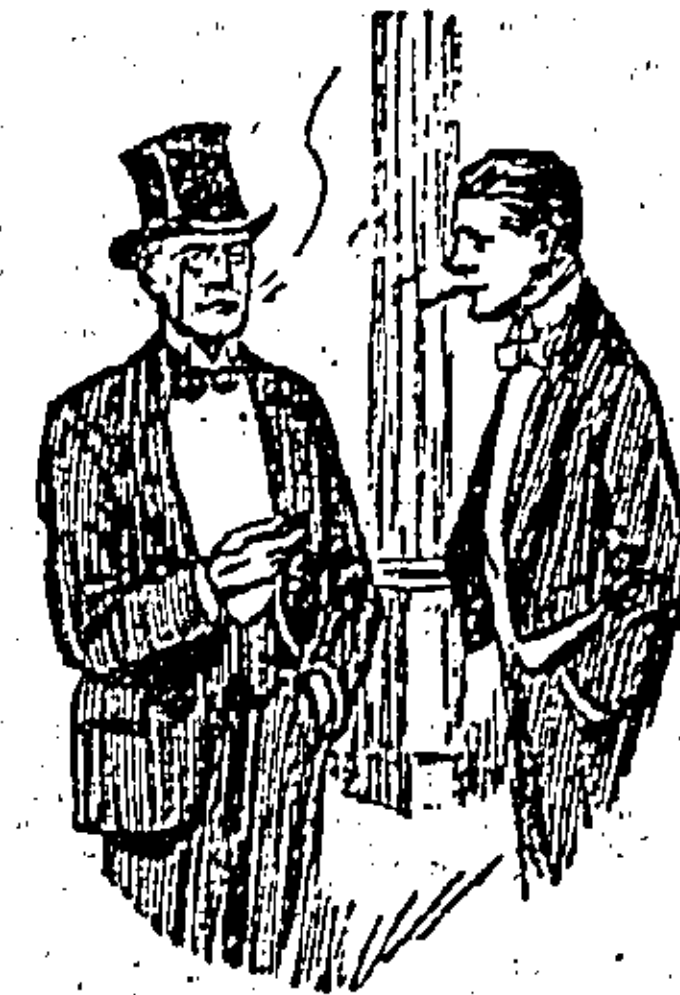
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2212.	Opposite Kowloon Road, Mong Kok Tsui.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	14,250	164	31,063
			As per sale plan.			

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Mong Kok Tsui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2213.	Between Kowloon Road and Mong Kok Tsui.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,840	102	14,144
			As per sale plan.			

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
3	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2208.	Between Kowloon Road and Sham Shui Po.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	6,824	84	9,486
			As per sale plan.			

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th DAY of AUGUST, 1929, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Sham Shui Po, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
4	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2214.	Between Kowloon Road and Sham Shui Po.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	21,000	144	10,500
			As per sale plan.			

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPREME COURT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of CHIEF INTERPRETER in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong.

Candidates must be British Subjects of European Birth and thoroughly conversant with the Cantonese Dialect while a Knowledge of a Second Dialect of the Chinese Language is desirable.

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Quarters will not be provided, but an Allowance will be granted in aid of Rent according to the Salary for the time being.

Applications should be made in writing to the Undersigned and received on or before 31st AUGUST, 1929.

C. D. MELBOURNE, Registrar.

16th August, 1929. [8268]

EDUCATION.

MR. AND MRS. CHURCHILL, 4, CAIRO ROAD, OTTENDEN, HAVE VACANCIES from OCTOBER NEXT for Children requiring Education in ENGLAND. [8270]

NOTICE.

CUSTOMERS are Requested to Apply for our NEW AND REVISED PRICE LIST which comes into force on 1st SEPTEMBER, 1929.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. [8269]

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IN Order that A COMPLETE LIST may be maintained for Record Purposes, will Those LADIES and GENTLEMEN Resident in Hong Kong, Other Than Those Now Serving in His Majesty's Forces, who have had Any Declaration conferred upon them by His Majesty's Civil Service, please inform the CHIEF CLERK, COLONIAL SECRETARIAT if This Has Not Already Been Done. [8269]

IN RE J. E. HANCOCK (DECEASED).

ANY Claims against the Late Mr. J. E. HANCOCK should be Forwarded Without Delay to J. N. OWEN, c/o Messrs. DOWD & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONG KONG. This Notice admits No Liabilities. [8262]

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.30 p.m., stated:-

The anticyclone has again weakened and a small area of relatively high pressure now covers South Japan. At 2 p.m. the typhoon was situated about 250 miles south-east of Hong Kong, moving W.N.W.

Local Forecast:-N.E. winds, winds, probably freshening to a gale, cloudy, rain.

MANILA, Aug. 21, 4 p.m.

(a) Typhoon in about 117deg. Long. E. and 20deg. Lat. N., moving W.

(b) Typhoon in about 138deg. Long. E. and 17deg. Lat. N., moving N.W.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

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London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 22, 1929.

FREE-TRADE UNDER THE UNION JACK.

LORD BEAVERBROOK has started a vigorous agitation in favour of absolute free-trade between all parts of the British Empire. The movement has attracted very great interest, and considerable support—with, of course, some criticism and opposition. For example, it has been stated that the plan is merely a revival of Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN's ill-fated scheme of Tariff Reform, but this is certainly not the fact. Twenty-five years ago there was a strong movement in the Conservative party in favour of putting a tax on all foodstuffs imported into Great Britain, but giving preferential rates to imports from the British Dominions. Students of politics will remember the exciting events of a quarter-century back, when the Conservative party split completely on the issue of Tariff Reform. "Your food will cost you more!" declared the Free-traders of all parties; "Tariff Reform means work for all!" declared the supporters of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Britain's industries were either "going" or had "gone" under the fierce and unrestricted competition of foreign countries—especially Germany. Ten per cent. on manufactured goods would revive home industry, it was declared, and it is interesting to note that the feeling of trade-unions on this issue was shown by the victory of Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON (the present Foreign Secretary) over a Tariff Reform candidate. In 1903 the Labour Party had no use for Safeguarding, Protection, or Tariff Reform; in 1929 its attitude on the fundamental issue involved is not quite so solid.

The new crusade which is being launched in England under the leadership of Lord BEAVERBROOK is quite unlike the Tariff Reform scheme. What is now proposed is that there shall be a Customs Union throughout the British Empire, under which there is neither duty or drawback, but absolutely Free-trade among and between all dominions under the British flag. Certainly there is one feature of the BEAVERBROOK scheme which must appeal to the plain man—its amazing simplicity. A Birmingham-made motor-car goes into Canada, Australia, and any other part of the British Empire duty free (much) to the satisfaction of Canadian and Australian makers of cars). South African, Canadian, and Australian primary produce will go into Great Britain duty free (as they now do, much to the delight of the English farmer, struggling to raise enough money to satisfy the demands of the tax-collector, railway company, Covent Garden brokers, and agricultural labourers, and hoping to have enough left to meet the mortgage-holder's demand for interest). Manchester goods can go into Canada and Australia free of duty (to the indescribable joy of manufacturers of textile goods in those Dominions

who have established their industries behind the protection of a tariff wall built high enough to keep out all would-be intruders). The scheme is simplicity itself. Any British goods—natural produce, raw material, or manufactured articles—can be imported into any part of the British Empire without let or hindrance. Probably the only spot worth mentioning in the Dominions where this arrangement would meet with complete and unqualified approval in Hong Kong—and we already enjoy the privilege!

When Mr. CHAMBERLAIN submitted his Tariff Reform plan to the British people, the United States was making a bid for the Empire markets, and had in view a reciprocal tariff arrangement with Canada. American fiscal policy has since changed—and so has that of the British Dominions. Australia and Canada have set out to protect "infant industries" at home. Their tariff arrangements certainly allow preference to British as against other manufactures, but the fact remains that loyal native sons are expected and are encouraged to buy goods manufactured in their own Dominion. If a home-made article is not to be had, then the purchase of an English substitute is permissible, but not otherwise. Canada and Australia are not content to remain mere wheat-growing and cattle-raising countries. They have vast mineral resources which so far have been scarcely scratched. With all the necessary raw material ready at hand, they assert their right to develop secondary industries as well as primary. They want to build their own ships and rolling-stock; their own industrial machinery, their own electrical equipment; they want to make their own clothes, their own boots, their own suit-cases and trunks; they want to make their own pots and pans and household furniture—in short, they wish to be self-supporting, exporting as much as possible of their wheat, fruit, beef, and mutton, and importing as little as possible of such articles as cannot be supplied by their own factories.

LORD BEAVERBROOK and his Imperial Crusaders believe it is possible to bring all these conflicting interests together, and effect a consolidation of Empire commerce. It is admitted the task will strain the sinews of statesmanship, "but the history of Great Britain is its own assurance that the occasion will produce the men." There is only one reply to the rich Free-trade unit within the borders of the United States—that is a far more vast and far more powerful Free-trade unit within the borders of the British Empire," says Lord BEAVERBROOK. But is there such an analogy between the United States and the British Empire? The former is a compact mass; the latter a scattered mass separated by thousands of miles of sea. Canada or Australia could be more fairly taken in comparison with the United States, and in both of these Dominions precisely the same economic forces are at work which gradually welded the at first jealous and divided States of the Union into what are now the wholly United States. There was a time when there were Customs barriers between no less than thirteen States; now there is none from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and inter-State trade goes on free and uninterrupted throughout the Union.

In theory it may seem a comparatively simple matter to arrange similar freedom of trade between Great Britain and the overseas Dominions, but the difficulties of putting the theory into practice are insuperable. The mother country needs nothing from the Dominions other than foodstuffs and raw material for her industries. She can export nothing to them other than manufactured goods, and the Dominions, being Protectionist, regard every manufactured article imported as so much loss. How, then, is it possible to have absolute Free-trade under the Union Jack? Great Britain can only submit to Dominion buyers samples of lines they do not want, because they compete with their own "infant industries." If Canada and Australia were content to remain primary industry countries, supplying Britain with cheap foodstuffs and raw materials in return for manufactured goods, the Imperial Free-trade scheme could be worked easily enough. But these young countries want, and have, their own manufacturing industries, and their own protective tariffs to encourage those industries. The British Empire is not a Free-trade unit; it is a group of Protectionist countries intensely jealous of outside competition—even from England herself, and to pretend there is any analogy between the Empire and the United States is to ignore the most obvious facts. Imperial Preference is possible, but British manufacturers cannot expect to gain free admission to territories surrounded by high tariff-walls deliberately erected for the protection of Dominion industries.

News and Views.

In the maternity ward of the Tung Wah Hospital on Tuesday, a young Chinese woman gave birth to triplets, all girls. The mother and the babies are doing well.

Private Naismith of the K.O.S.B. who was reported to the Police as a deserter on Friday, August 9, gave himself up to the Police yesterday. He was handed over to the Military Authorities.

The Canton authorities have decided to convert the Hoi Tong Monastery in Honan into a public park. The monastery is very well-known and occupies an extensive area. Work is expected to commence shortly.

Ten cases of enteric and four deaths were reported last week. They were as follows: British 1; Annamite (imported) 1; Chinese 8 (2 imported). There were also three small-pox cases, with two fatalities and one influenza death.

One of the most original theatrical entertainments ever offered in Hong Kong will shortly be seen at the Queen's Theatre. Mr. Torcut and his "troupe" of 60 game roosters are to make an early appearance. Further announcements will shortly be made.

For having refused to permit the holding of an anti-Soviet mass meeting in the Great World Amusement Park at Nanking, Mr. Koo Wu Wui, manager of the park, was arrested by the police last week and is now waiting prosecution by the party authorities.

An agreement has been arrived at by the bus companies in Canton and their employees for an eight hours day. In case of an extra hour's work, two hours overtime must be paid, and the wages of any employee are to be reduced in the same proportion if he is an hour late.

A small landslide occurred at Cox's Path, Kowloon, near the K.C.C. yesterday morning. A contractor's coolie was buried but was rescued before the arrival of the Fire Brigade who had been summoned. The man was taken to the Kowloon Hospital suffering from asphyxiation.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place at Singapore between J. Norman Milne, of Teluk Anson, and Barbara Mary Theresa, only daughter of the late Mr. C. H. Grace, of Hong Kong and S. Devon, England, and of Mrs. Grace, of Nilai, Negri Sembilan.

In a telegraphic dispatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking, Minister Chiang Tso Ping, of the Chinese Legation in Berlin requests that hereafter only bona fide and well-to-do Chinese merchants be granted passports to Germany. Minister Chiang states that lately a number of Chinese peddlers have been appearing in the streets in Berlin, many of whom, however, are apparently of the undesirable class, being destitute.

As a means to compel the city police to take strict precaution against robbery, banditry, etc., the Tientsin Public Safety Bureau has issued an order to its branch police stations to the effect that in the event of a further occurrence of robbery, etc., the responsible policemen and sergeants, in whose area the case occurs, will be punished by stopping their salaries for the period until arrests can be made, failing which the responsible men will be dismissed.

Warriors of Peace.

"We believe in peace!" Fifteen London-Americans—members of the American Legion—gathered in a little room in an hotel expressed their belief in this creed, placed before them by Major George Berry, a visitor to London from Tennessee. "We know something about war," said Major Berry, a former national vice-commander and one of the American ex-service men who was present at the founding of the Legion in Paris after the Armistice. "We know what it's all about." Major Berry outlined the proposals of the American Legion to prevent war "when it can honourably be prevented." "We are proposing a universal draft—of men, of money, of property—for use in case of war," he said. "We found hundreds of millionaires who had made money out of bloodshed when we returned from the Great War. We don't want that again." "We know that if the nation's human and material wealth is at her disposal for immediate use, then there will be no war unless it is forced upon us." Before the dinner began the members stood silent with bowed heads for ten seconds for "the boys of the H.47 who are lying at the bottom of the sea."

Tiger, Tiger!

In Tungfa, a mountainous district of northern Kwangtung, says a Chinese paper, the villagers are terrorised by tigers who kill and devour many head of cattle and a certain number of human beings every year. In times of scarcity these "kings of the beasts," as the natives call them even come out in broad daylight in search of food. Recently a farmer was driving his water buffalo, a particularly fine bull, home after a day's ploughing in the padi fields. Suddenly a tiger emerged from a bamboo thicket and advanced towards them. The man fled and quickly climbed a tree, where he watched with much trepidation the terrific battle which ensued. The tiger sprang at the buffalo, who met his attacker bravely, butting fiercely with his horns. Again and again the tiger sprang only to be thrown back by the buffalo. At length after a desperate, silent struggle, the tiger suddenly fell dead, its belly torn open by the horns of its would-be prey. The gallant bull was so badly lacerated that he died shortly afterwards.

Insurance on Telephones.

How many people who have telephones in their offices and homes realise the necessity for covering these instruments against loss or damage by fire? A telephone is property hired by the subscriber, for which he is responsible in the event of loss or damage, and as the telephone company look to the subscriber to make good any loss it is rather important that special mention should be made of telephones in fire-insurance policies. We understand that some discussion on this point has been going on locally, and a difference of opinion appears to exist as to the liability of subscribers for loss or damage resulting from fire. The point, however, appears to be made quite clear in the contract signed by telephone subscribers, where it is distinctly stated that the hirer of the instrument is responsible for loss or damage. Such a contract signed by a subscriber is binding. A similar arrangement exists in England, where telephone subscribers are distinctly reminded in the contract for the service that the instrument is the property of the Postmaster-General, and should be specially covered against destruction or damage by fire.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The report and accounts of the Hong Kong Gas Company for that year of dismal darkness, 1903, are truly illuminating. The accounts show a profit balance of £13,781, which is about £2,500 larger than the profit balance of the previous year. The balance brought forward from the last account was £7,387, which was more than sufficient to pay 10 per cent. dividend. The Directors thus had a total profit of £21,168 to deal with! After declaring a 10 per cent. dividend and a bonus of 1 per cent., and adding £3,000 to reserve fund to meet fluctuations in exchange, and £1,000 to the general reserve fund (which now stands at £23,109), a balance of £7,623 is carried forward to next account. The gas consumer, remembering his experiences of last year, his wrastlings with the representatives of the gas company, and how often he was compelled to tie himself to bed because he has not sufficient gas light to read by or otherwise occupy his leisure will read these figures with wonderment. "The business," the report says, "continues of a progressive character," and so evidently are the profits. It is not then too much to ask that the charge to the consumer shall be fixed at something less than \$3.50 per thousand feet. Think, for contrast, of elevenpence per thousand as a rate that pays at Home—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, August 22, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

If further proof were wanted that there are two strong opposing influences at work in Peking, it might be found in the profligate mission of Mr. Arnold Hague, the American mining expert, whose term of engagement by the Chinese Government has just ended. This gentleman was engaged by Grand Secretary Li Hung Chang to prospect the mineral resources of the province of Chihli, with a view, of course, to their future early development. His engagement was generally regarded by foreigners as an indication that the great Viceroy had determined to do something to win back for his province its former prosperity; to open up a new industry that might provide employment and bread to the poor people who have suffered so severely from successive failures of the crops. Mr. Hague's time has now expired and practically nothing has been done. The Chinese Government will neither allow railways to be constructed nor mines to be worked in the Central Kingdom, and therein adheres to its tradition and its prejudice. The task of conquering that prejudice will prove, we fear, a long and laborious one indeed—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, August 22, 1879.

SITUATION GETS WORSE.**SHARP FIGHTING AT MANCHULI.****TROOPS MASSING AT BORDER.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Aug. 21. The *Nichi Nichi* and *Asahi* Manchuli correspondents report that Soviet armoured trains yesterday appeared within 500 yards of the Chinese position at Manchuli, and disentrained 400 infantrymen, who deployed and opened fire under cover of artillery fire.

The Chinese troops replied with howitzers, and the Soviet troops retired after an hour's engagement, in which the Chinese suffered 30 casualties but captured a number of Soviet guns and some ammunition.

S.O.S. Sent Out.

PEKING, Aug. 21. Manchuli news is that one division of Chinese troops now at Hailar have been ordered to Manchuli immediately. The Chinese military leaders there are urgently requesting artillery and cavalry.

A Harbin message states that the Chinese are still interned Soviet nationals who resigned from service on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Situation Getting Worse.

TOKYO, Aug. 21. According to reports from Kwangchenko it is believed the situation is getting worse in Kirin. Ten brigades have been ordered to proceed to the frontier and advance guards have already entrained for the North.

Japanese Precautions.

MUKDEN, Aug. 21. Chinese troop trains are not being allowed to cross the Japanese station at Changchun.

The Chinese are now building a track connecting the Kirin-Changchun railway with the C.E.R. The Japanese garrison at Changchun has now been increased to 10,000, and further increase is expected, as temporary barracks were erected recently.

MARTIAL LAW ON C.E.R.

(Wah Taz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 21. According to a telegram received from Manchuli by the Central Government, martial law has been declared along the Chinese Eastern Railway since August 19.

It is reported from foreign sources that the number of the Soviet troops invading Chinese territory is over 40,000.

NEW PARLEY RUMOURS.

(Wah Taz Yat Pao.)

NANKING, Aug. 21. It is stated in diplomatic circles that the Soviet Government is contemplating a resumption of negotiations with China, and has deputed a plenipotentiary, who is expected in Nanking very soon.

WARLIKE MEASURES.**TROOP TRAINS AT HAILAR.**

MUKDEN, Aug. 19. Messages from Harbin state that 400 coaches on the Chinese Eastern Railway have been dispatched by order of General Chang Hsueh Liang from Harbin to concentrate at Hailar for the transportation of Chinese troops to Manchuli.

The Military Governor of Kirin, General Chang Tso Hsueh, has announced mobilisation of every available unit in his districts for Manchuli. Troop movements have been taking place since Saturday morning.

Russians Near Sufenho.

According to another Harbin message, Russian troops are massing at Sufenho only two miles from the Chinese frontiers and the situation there is tense. Hing Yuen Chen, a Chinese City near Sufenho has been captured by over 1,000 Russian troops who crossed the Chinese border.—Kuo Min.

RUSSIAN TRENCHES.**BEING DUG BY CHINESE COMMUNISTS.**

HARBIN, Aug. 18. Consequent to the Chinese protest made to the German Consulate officials in Amur districts a number of Chinese merchants seized in Amur by Russian authorities have been released and returned to Harbin. Among the returned prisoners was one eminent Chinese merchant, Wang Shao Shun, and according to his statements, Russians are engaging Chinese labourers in Siberia in readiness for war with China, and so far about 4,000 Chinese have been signed on as labourers along the Siberian coast. These labourers are employed digging trenches for the Russians along the Chinese-Soviet frontiers. The work of engaging labourers is in the hands of notorious Chinese Communists, Wang Pui Shun and Kuo Lai Shun. (Continued on next column.)

COTTON TRADE BENEFITS.**INCREASED TARIFF IN AMERICA.****A BITTER FIGHT.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. The cotton manufacturers have been given a slight advantage under the Tariff Bill. The duty on sewing thread is increased from 25 to 30 per cent. and printed, dyed, coloured and woven cotton-cloth goes up from 16 to 20 per cent.

Cotton gloves, however, have suffered a reduction of duty from 60 per cent. to 30 per cent.

There is every prospect of an exceedingly bitter contest as regards the new rates, which although reducing the increases proposed by the House of Representatives by about sixty per cent. still bring the general tariff level considerably higher.

ONE WAY TO STOP GOSSIP.**DIRE PENALTIES IN AFGHANISTAN.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21. Habibulla Khan is reported to be depressed owing to Nadir Khan's successes. He has ordered anyone mentioning his rival's name to be flogged with a whip, and some of Amanullah's relatives are said to be begging in the bazaars at Kabul.

Other Chinese merchants imprisoned by Russians have been sent to work as labourers in Siberia while the total number of big and small Chinese vessels and craft seized is estimated to be over 1,300. The vessels were captured by Russians in the different parts of Manchuria and Siberia.—Kuo Min.

RUSSIAN DENIAL OF COMMUNIST PLOTS.**NANKING'S "HYPOCRISY."**

MOSCOW, Aug. 10. The statement of the Nanking Envoy in Washington, Dr. C. C. Wu, alleging the discovery by the Chinese police during the raid on the Soviet Consulate-General in Harbin, of documents testifying to the undermining work of the Soviet Consulate General and the organizations designed to overthrow the regime existing in China is emphatically denied by Tass which is authorized to do so by the Moscow Government.

Tass says that Dr. C. C. Wu's insinuation that telegraphic directions were sent by the Communist International regarding the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway is ridiculous. It says that a similarly absurd allegation is the claim of the officials of the National Government of Nanking as embodied in a statement circulated among the Powers on July 19, alleging that the Soviet Administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway had formed a secret military detachment for the purpose of destroying the line. The news agency further says:—

"It is emphasized in authoritative quarters that the Soviet Administration, despite lawlessness and violence of the Chinese authorities, brought the railway to a high degree of efficiency, which assured the line during the Soviet participation in the management an unlimited credit and confidence of foreign banks and firms. It is pointed out in authoritative circles that during the last month the National Government of Nanking has repeatedly resorted to gross fabrications and that Dr. C. C. Wu's statement was obviously used because of the lack on the part of Nanking of any real basis for justification of its provocative actions on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"Such statements testify to the falsehood and hypocrisy of the plea of Nanking Government of its desire to settle the conflict peacefully."—Osaka Mainichi.

"RED" DEPREDATIONS IN HUNAN.**300 FAMILIES WIPE OUT.**

(Wah Chung Kuo.)

The Reds in Hunan under Ho Lung have victimized the Siang-chi district, according to a telegram received by the Hsinchow authorities from the magistrate of that district. Over 300 families have been wiped out and 50 persons were burnt to death when 2,000 houses were set afire.

ZEPPELIN READY TO START.**NOT A "DRY" SHIP.****WILLING CO-OPERATION OF JAPAN.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, August 21. Final preparations for the Zeppelin's departure to-morrow morning are well under way. Bluejackets are strictly guarding the hanger to prevent would-be stowaways boarding the giant dirigible.

The weather authorities are optimistic as to conditions in the Northern Pacific, and no immediate change is considered likely.

The number of passengers is twenty, the same as before, the only change being three Japanese, one naval and one military officer, and a news correspondent, who are replacing three countrymen who arrived from Germany.

Specially prepared provisions, sufficient for six days, and a plentiful supply of high-grade wines and spirits, have been taken aboard, and arrangements have been made to carry mails to America and Germany.

The Navy Minister and a number of other high officials have already proceeded to Kasumigaura, and special trains are running to convey thousands of spectators, who despite the early start of the airship, are expected to go to witness the departure.

Destroyers stationed at Tokosuka, Onomari, and Saghalien have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for action, in the event of an emergency.

Weather Propitious.

Although it was originally stated there were twenty passengers on the Zeppelin, it is now learned that M. Karkulin, the Russian weather expert, who came from Friedrichshafen, has left the airship, and is returning home, while it is not yet definite whether Major Shibata will travel aboard, though the other two Japanese, Mr. Shirai, the news correspondent, and Lieut. Commander Kusaka, are definitely booked.

Possibly the passengers, therefore, will only number eighteen.

Commander Eckener has instructed passengers to take the special train from Tokyo at midnight, arriving at Kasumigaura at 2 a.m., for departure at 4 a.m.

At Kasumigaura refueling and regassing have been completed. There is no wind and it is almost cloudless.

The sunset promised propitious weather for the hop off.

Major Shibata has definitely booked, making the total passengers, nineteen.

Many Sightseers.

A report from Kasumigaura says that the work of refueling and regassing the "Graf Zeppelin" is progressing satisfactorily.

Weather conditions are favourable for the departure, which is scheduled for 4 a.m. to-morrow.

Immense crowds of sightseers are thronging the vicinity of the aerodrome. Interest remains intense.

Meantime the officers and crew are continuing a round of entertainments in their honour and being loaded with numerous gifts from Japanese admirers.

IRISH AIR MAIL.**EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT.**

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

LONDON, Aug. 21. It was officially stated in Dublin to-day that the Irish Free State Post Office has sanctioned an experiment of transferring the mails from the North German Lloyd liner "Karlsruhe," when she arrives at Galway, to an aeroplane which will proceed to London, piloted by Colonel Russell, of the Free State Air Force.

The correspondence will be impressed with a rubber stamp bearing the words "Experimental Air Mail Galway to London."

No special charge will be made. The liner is expected on Monday.

SOVIET PLANE RETURNS.**FOREST FIRES AND FOGS SPOIL TRIP.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, Aug. 20. The crew of the aeroplane "Land of the Soviets" has returned to Moscow.

The pilot, Shestakov, says he lost his way owing to forest fires and fog. He will shortly re-attempt to fly to New York.

HAGUE MEETINGS FUTILE.**SLIGHT PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT.****BUT GERMANY MUST PAY.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, August 21. The prospect of a Conference agreement is very slight. The Treasury experts, despite two days' labours, are unable to agree on the yield to Britain, under the four Powers' proposals.

Interest now centres on the Allies' reply to Germany as to what she is expected to do if no financial agreement is reached. It is indubitable that the Allies will agree that Germany must pay on the Young scale after September 1, then the Allies will meet in October to settle the distribution.

No Solution Likely.

LATER. The Italian delegate, Signor Pirelli, in a conversation with Mr. Snowden, explained why Italy is unable to make any concession regarding distribution of the Young annuities.

The talk brought the two camps no nearer, and the situation remains unchanged, no new offer having been made to Mr. Snowden by the four Powers.

Snowden-Briand Discussion.

THE HAGUE, August 20. The proposed luncheon arrangements, having failed to materialise, Mr. Snowden and M. Briand subsequently met in private discussion at the headquarters of the Japanese Delegation, through the mediation of Baron Adachi, with only the British Treasury expert and the French interpreter present.

It can be regarded as certain that the Reparations problem was the subject of conversation, with the object of dissipating Franco-British misunderstandings and to show that Mr. Snowden is not "France's enemy," as had been asserted in the French Press.

"We had a nice cup of tea, no lightning, no thunder, no earthquake and the conference continues," said M. Briand, smilingly, after his two-hour talk with Mr. Snowden.

It is understood that the financial problems were thoroughly thrashed out.

Note From Germany.

The latest dramatic turn is that Dr. Stresemann has sent a Note requesting the five big Powers to expedite the work of the Conference in view of the near approach of September. Dr. Stresemann is doubtless anxious to ascertain under which Plan—the Dawes or Owen Young—Germany will have to pay reparations after September 1, also what will happen about evacuation.

Dr. Stresemann's note also requested an early meeting of the chief six Powers to "clear up the entire situation."

The five Powers have acceded to the request and have arranged a meeting at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

Experts' Problem.

One of the British Treasury experts has confirmed the report that the experts have been unable to agree as to the value of the "concessions" offered to Great Britain by the other four creditor Powers and that consequently the Ministers of the Powers concerned must themselves grapple with the problem.

Position of Italy.

Signor Mosconi, the Italian Finance Minister, replying to the assertion that Italy secured inapplicable advantages under the Young Plan, in a statement says that Italy desires no unfair advantages. Emphasising the unanimity of the experts at Paris and also the unanimity of the creditor Powers, except Great Britain, regarding the Young Plan, he concludes:—

"It is not a question of Fascism or of the Labour Party but of Great Britain and Italy trying to reach an understanding jointly with other countries in order to co-operate in the work of European reconstruction."

THE RHINELAND.**STATEMENT REGARDING BRITISH WITHDRAWAL.**

THE HAGUE, Aug. 11. It is understood that Mr. Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, informed Dr. Stresemann, German Foreign Secretary, to-day that Britain will announce the date of the withdrawal of troops from the Rhineland at the forthcoming session of the League of Nations Assembly, if the announcement is not feasible at the Hague. It is further reported Mr. Henderson stated Britain would remove the British troops from the Rhineland by Christmas.

It is simultaneously learned that the French and the Belgian Generals commanding the Rhineland occupations have been summoned (Continued on next column.)

MAURETANIA'S BAD LUCK.**BEATEN BY TWO HOURS.****BIG TRY FOR ATLANTIC RECORD.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 21. After an Atlantic crossing which took only 4 days 17 hours and 49 minutes, with her four funnels blackened by smoke, the Mauretania arrived at Plymouth from New York at 2 o'clock this morning.

She was about two hours behind the Bremen's record, but four hours better than her previous best.

The Bremen's record is 4 days 14 hours and 30 minutes, made on July 31. Her maiden trip to New York took 4 days 18 hours and 17 minutes.

WOMEN'S FLYING RACE FATALITY.**RECORD-HOLDER KILLED.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. The so-called "Powder Puff" Derby, namely, the Women's Trans-Continental Aviation Marathon, in which 19 competitors, including Miss Earhart, the Trans-Atlantic flyer, are flying from Santa Monica, California, to Cleveland, Ohio, for prizes totaling \$25,000, has been marred by the death of one of the competitors, Miss Muriel Crosson.

Her corpse was found in the brushwood near Welton, Arizona, near a wrecked plane from which she had evidently jumped in an endeavour to save herself.

Miss Crosson was the holder of the women's altitude record of 23,096 feet.

CIVIL WAR FEARED IN AUSTRIA.**FASCISTS AND REDS CLASH.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIENNA, Aug. 20. Great excitement prevails in Austria as the result of a clash between the Heimwehr (Fascists) and the Socialists at Styria on Sunday, in which three persons were killed and 300 injured.

There is a talk of civil war. The Fascists are reported to have considerable supplies of arms.

The Socialists fear that the Republic is endangered and the troops and police have been ordered to be ready for eventualities.

KING GETS BETTER.**SANDRINGHAM IN A FEW DAYS.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 20. The following bulletin was issued from Buckingham Palace this evening:—

"The progress of the King's restoration to health continues, and His Majesty will be able to proceed to Sandringham in a few days."

"The wound is steadily diminishing and is healing satisfactorily. His Majesty is deriving benefit from breathing and other physical exercises, and both bodily and mental activity can now be undertaken without undue fatigue."

(Signed) Stanley Hewett, Hugh Rigby, Dawson of Penn.

to the Hague, and are due on Monday. It is stated that similar instructions have been communicated to the French and the Belgian occupation authorities, stationed at Coblenz.

Authoritative German sources commenting on the situation which confront Germany say that if the finance committee's Young Plan negotiations collapse is made clear and if the Dawes plan continues effective, Germany would take advantage of the provision for defaulting further reparations payments.

An important reversal of Germany's previous attitude, is revealed by the statement that Germany would welcome the British evacuation of the Rhineland, even without the French evacuation, if the simultaneous withdrawal of the troops of both countries proves unfeasible.

Premier Briand and Dr. Stresemann, German Foreign Secretary, met privately at 11.30 this morning for the purpose of reaching a final agreement on the composition of the technical committee, which is to prepare the plans of the evacuation of the Rhineland.—Osaka Mainichi.

PREMIER AND GEN. DAWES.**"EVERYTHING REVIEWED" IN TALKS.****"DOWN TO REALITIES."**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 20. In the course of an interview with Reuter's representatives, the Prime Minister said that General Dawes visited him yesterday in order that they might exchange views "upon a message from Washington, which I am studying, as it, with a message which I sent from Lonsmouth recently, marks a distinct advance in our conversations."

Mr. MacDonald said that in the course of the conversations everything had been reviewed from the composition and effects of the proposed "yardstick" to the function of police-cruisers.

He declared that everything at the moment is in the tentative stage, but "a good deal of hampering undergrowth has been removed and we are up against the hard realities with some valuable general agreements behind them."

"We are both fully aware, however, that no agreement between us two can carry us very far unless the other Powers agree and that places conditions on our work. A wide conference, say the resumption of the Washington Conference before the date at present fixed, is at the back of our minds all the time."

JAPAN'S VIEWS.

Last week we learn from the *Osaka Mainichi*, Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, gave a representative of that paper an interview in which Japan's views on the naval problem are set forth.

"The Press has reported a deadlock in the disarmament discussions," he said. "The problem has its history and no doubt many difficult side issues will arise. But in my opinion, the whole thing is progressing rather smoothly."

Whether a preliminary conference on disarmament will be held by three Powers, England, America and Japan, or by five Powers, including France and Italy, has not yet been decided. It is not correct to say that England and America are preparing for a preliminary conference. What the two nations are now doing concerns themselves and they are not discussing anything of general interest to the world.

Prospect of Settlement Bright.

"Nevertheless, since the deadlock of the Geneva Conference was due to the frontal clash between England and America, it is now up to these two nations to reach an understanding between themselves. As soon as they shall have reached an understanding, preliminary exchanges of views would take place between them and Japan. Then, if a general understanding can be reached among the five Powers, a full Disarmament Conference will be held. Such being the condition of care taken of the delicate situation, I trust that this time a settlement satisfactory to all concerned will be reached."

What is Parity?

"The principal of naval parity between England and America was agreed upon at the time of the Geneva Conference. The question now is what is parity. That's where the difficulties come in. 'England and America are not thinking of how much shall be allocated to France, Italy and Japan. They are now racking their brains how to establish parity in effective strength, even if there be disparity in the number of war vessels or in tonnage.'

"But this issue cannot be settled if it is knocked about from the technical point of view. Unless the statement with great determination cut short the technical discussions, reaching a compromise at a reasonable point, no solution of the problem can be reached."

"The questions of the postponement of construction of capital ships to displace the obsolete ones or of prolongation of the age limits may arise. But on these issues, no serious difference can be seen among the Powers."

Japan Waiting.

"As far as Japan is concerned, we have not yet reached a point where the Government may send instructions to Ambassador Matsumura. There is no likelihood of England and America making a draft of disarmament of their own and putting it over on France, Italy and Japan. The nature of the discussions between the two nations are being constantly communicated to us. When an understanding is reached as to the holding of a conference among the five Powers, I believe the conference will progress smoothly."

Telegram in Brief.

The death has occurred of Vice-Admiral Albert Barker Niblack, of the United States Navy.

One hundred persons were drowned, 3,000 houses destroyed and other enormous damage has been done by floods at Tabriz.

The total number of British unemployed on August 19 was 1,169,300. This was 15,171 more than a fortnight before and 144,850 less than the year before. The total was exclusive of persons rendered idle by the dispute in the cotton industry.

Mr. Gerrit John Dieckema has been appointed United States Minister to Holland.

The homeward rush of American tourists from Europe has begun with the arrival at New York of 9,000 aboard the "Majestic," "Bremen," "De France" and other liners.

The large German flying-boat "Rohrbachmar" appeared over Norwich during a trial long-distance flight from Germany.

Sir Percy Lorraine, the new High-Commissioner to Egypt, visited Lonsmouth and had a long private conversation with Mr. MacDonald.

The Cotton Arbitration Court is now sitting in private.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY?**NO NEWS OF SWISS PLANE.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 20. The aeroplane "Young Switzerland," which has not been sighted for 24 hours, should have arrived at Roosevelt Field Aerodrome, New York, this afternoon.

There are dense fogs over the North Atlantic coast. The flyers have inflatable rubber suits and a collapsible canoe, but the chances of rescue, if they are forced down, are regarded as being remote.

SCHNEIDER CUP TRIALS.**"SUPER MARINE'S" BIG SPEED.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 20. Flying Officer Atcherley had a trial flight with the super-marine "Tolls Royce," to be used by the British for the Schneider Trophy. The seaplane remained in the air for a quarter of an hour and it is believed that she reached, if she did not exceed, Waghorn's speed of 340 miles an hour.

CALCUTTA JUTE STRIKE.**70,000 MEN NOW OUT.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20. Seventy thousand jute workers are now idle apparently owing to a misunderstanding of the terms of the settlement of the recent strike.

A speedy settlement is hoped, but interested agitators are creating difficulties.

"MOPPING MABEL" IN TROUBLE.**SUED BY EX-OFFICIAL.**

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, ex-Assistant United States Attorney-General in charge of the enforcement of Prohibition, is being sued for damages to the extent of \$1,000,000, by the ex-Chief of St. Louis Federal Prohibition Department on the ground that she charged him with "official misconduct while in office" in a series of articles on "Prohibition," which she is writing for American newspapers.

Mrs. Willebrandt, who is called by the "wets" "Mopping Mabel," resigned her post shortly after Pres. Hoover took over the administration.

AMMUNITION DUMP BLOWS UP.**NO CASUALTIES.**

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUCHAREST, Aug. 20. A munition dump at Fort Domnesti, 12 miles distant, blew up probably owing to the excessive heat.

Explosions continued throughout the night.

"It is officially reported that none of the Garrison was injured, and the Fort was not seriously damaged."

Sports News

FIFTH TEST DRAWN.

SUTCLIFFE PUTS UP NEW RECORD.

BRIGHT BATTING.

The last Test Match at the Oval ended in a draw, as always seemed likely from the first few minutes after lunch on the last day.

The South African bowlers were unable to separate Sutcliffe and Hammond, who had carried the score to 234 when the match terminated. Both men scored centuries.

Sutcliffe has performed a feat without parallel in international cricket. This is the second occasion on which he has made a century in each innings in a Test match, and the fourth time he has done it in his career in first-class cricket.

At Melbourne in 1925, he made 170 and 127 against Australia. In this Test against South Africa, his scores were 104 and 100 not out.

Only A. C. Russell, the Essex professional, had previously compiled two centuries in one match with South Africa. He did so at Durban in 1923-3, with figures of 140 and 111.

Test Averages.

F. E. Woolley (Kent) heads the complete Test averages (in batting) this season, with 126. He played in the last three games.

Sutcliffe comes next with an average of 64 runs per innings, for 9 innings. He took part in all five Tests.

Third is Maurice Tate of Sussex, with an average 60 for three matches.

H. W. Taylor, of Transvaal, the only member of the touring side to have been twice to England officially before (he was captain in 1924) tops the South African averages in the Tests with 55. He was in the First, Fourth, and Fifth Tests.

H. Larwood (Notts), the fast bowler, took 5 wickets for 180 runs—average 23.55 (for three games).

and "Tich" Freeman, of Kent, took 22 wickets for 847 runs—with an average of 24.88 for three games.

His non-success in this last match deprived him of top place.

Full scores, as captioned by Reuter, are:—

England—1st Innings.

Hobbs, c Quinn, b MacMillan	10
Sutcliffe, c Owen Smith, b Vincent	104
Hammond, st. Cameron, b Vincent	17
Woolley, hit wicket, b Vincent	46
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Deane, b Vincent	6
Leyland, b Vincent	18
A. W. Carr, c Morkel, b MacMillan	15
Ames, c Mitchell, b MacMillan	0
Geary, not out	12
Freeman, c Cameron, b Quinn	15
Clark, b Quinn	7
Extras	10
Total	258

Bowling Analysis.

O. M. R. W.	
Morkel	9 2 20 0
Quinn	15.3 3 30 2
Vincent	48 10 105 5
MacMillan	29 7 78 3
Owen Smith	4 0 15 0

South Africa—1st Innings.

R. H. Catterall, c Carr, b Clark	0
I. J. Siedle, b Geary	14
B. Mitchell, b Geary	2
H. W. Taylor, c Ames, b Clark	121
H. G. Deane, c Woolley, b Wyatt	93
H. B. Cameron, c Freeman, b Geary	62
D. P. B. Morkel, c Ames, b Clark	81
H. G. Owen Smith, b Woolley	26
Q. MacMillan, not out	50
C. L. Vincent, not out	24
Extras	19
Total (for 8 wickets)	492

*Total (for 8 wickets).....492

*Innings declared closed.

O. M. R. W.	
Clark	38 8 79 3
Geary	49 15 121 2
Freeman	49 9 109 0
Woolley	13 4 25 1
Leyland	9 4 25 0
Wyatt	16 4 54 1

England—2nd Innings.

Hobbs, c Mitchell, b Vincent	52
Sutcliffe, not out	109
Hammond, not out	101
Extras	2
Total (1 wicket)	264

Bowling:—Morkel 0 for 33; Quinn 0 for 0; MacMillan 0 for 30; Vincent 1 for 42; Mitchell 0 for 17; Owen Smith 0 for 42; Catterall, 0 for 18.

(Continued on next column).

WOMEN'S TENNIS.

TOURNAMENT AT FOREST HILLS.

BRITISH PLAYERS WIN.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

FOREST HILL, August 20.

The U.S. women's lawn tennis championships continue, with the British team for the Wightman Cup taking part in it. One of the British representatives fell in the 2nd round of the singles to a 16-years-old girl, Miss Sarah Palfrey of Boston. This young lady last week defeated Mrs. Bundy of America, the latter having won the Wimbledon title many years ago as Miss May Sutton.

Results in the 2nd round are:—Mrs. Covell (Britain) beat Mrs. Endicott 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. Watson (Britain) beat Mrs. Lammie 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. Mitchell, nee Miss Peggy Saunders (Britain) beat Miss A. Palfrey 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. Mallory (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Taylor 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.), this year's runner-up at Wimbledon, beat Miss E. Goss 6-0, 6-4.

Miss Betty Nuthall (Britain) beat Miss G. Dwyer 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Sarah Palfrey (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Shepherd-Barron (Britain) 8-10, 6-0, 6-4.

Miss Helen Willis (U.S.A., champion) beat Mrs. Chapin 6-0, 6-1.

FOOTBALL.

TO-DAY'S MATCH AT CAROLINE HILL.

The following players will represent the Eastern Football Club in a friendly game of football against the H.M. Royal Marines to-day on the Caroline Hill ground at 3.30 p.m.:—Ho Wing Chuen, Kwai Wai Lam, M. Rahman, Ng Ying Kee, Cheung Yui Nam, Tong Wai Hung, Li Ping Tong, O. M. Omar, S. M. Salih, M. Sabhan, Lai Ting Choi. Reserves: Li Yun Yum, Ho Hoi Man.

COUNTY MATCHES.

LONDON, August 20.

At Bradford, Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by 190 runs. Scores:—Yorkshire 213 and 229 for 7 wickets, declared.

Middlesex 154 (Bowes took 5 wickets for 48) and 92 (Macaulay 4 for 21).

Gloucester v. Surrey.

At Cheltenham, Gloucestershire conceded 1st innings' points to Surrey. Scores:—

Gloucester 138 (P. G. H. Fender 5 for 52) and 339.

Surrey 286.

Glamorgan v. Sussex.

At Swansea, Glamorgan lost to Sussex by 181 runs. Scores:—

Sussex 151 (Mercer 5 for 51) and 333 (Langridge, James made 103; Mercer 4 for 83).

Glamorgan 115 (Langridge, James 7 for 58) and 189 (Wensley 5 for 97; Langridge, James 4 for 68).

Kent v. Derby.

At Dover, Kent conceded 1st innings' points to Derby. Scores:—

Kent 310 (G. B. Legge 113) and 248 for 5 wickets, declared (J. L. Bryan 124).

Derby 339 (Wright 5 for 82) and 58 for no wicket.

Leicester v. Essex.

At Leicester, Leicestershire led Essex on the 1st innings. Scores:—

Essex 214 and 215 for 7 wickets. Leicester 305.

Hants v. Worcester.

At Bournemouth, Hampshire defeated Worcestershire after being behind on the 1st innings. Scores:—

Worcester 390 (Gibbons 120; Nichol 137) and 171 (Kennedy 6 for 58).

Hants 291 and 271 for 6 wickets (Brown 148; Root 4 for 60).

Warwick v. Somerset.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire conceded 1st innings points to Somersetshire. Scores:—

Somerset 382 (Young 100; Mayer 5 for 76) and 70 for 1 wicket, declared.

Warwick 229 and 67 for 4 wickets.

Lancs. v. Notts.

Lancs. (1st innings) 247 (Iddon made 125) and 178 for 4 wickets.

Notts (1st innings) 499 for 9 wickets, declared (Payton made 180).

Tennis Notes.

Little interest now remains in the League competition which has been going on since May. South China have won the "C" Division while the "A" and "B" are already as good as decided, the honours will almost certainly go to the Hong Kong C.C. and the Chinese R.C. respectively. The Chinese R.C. have had, however, a set back for in 1928, 1927 and 1928 they captured all three Shields—a magnificent achievement—but it is better for the game that the honours are divided this year.

The system of scoring introduced this season has had its effect on the competitions. Generally speaking it has raised the standard of play, as more risks are taken and there is greater freedom in hitting now that every game is no longer counted towards the final reckoning. There is no doubt that most of the players are in favour of the new system and that it will remain in force next season. The set is the proven unit for lawn tennis, and league tennis has, in the general opinion, been far more sporting and enjoyable than ever before. Also it has made competition keener.

The result of a match is narrowed down to a division of 9 points instead of 99, and taking the case of the "A" division, in which there were many close results, excitement has run high. Another factor, a psychological one, is that the margin of defeat does not sound so terrible, a reverse by 6 sets to 3 looks better than a corresponding one by 66 to 33 games!

There are a few players, however, who favour the old system of eleven games instead of a set. It certainly has its advantages, but the general complaint was that it did not provide sufficient play. But judging by the results so far of the new system it is no better in that respect. It was seldom indeed, that the nine sets went to 99 games and the number of times a match ran into 100 games or more could be counted on the fingers.

The value of the old method was that it helped players to develop a good defence. Steadiness paid better than enterprise, perseverance gathered more points than brilliance. Several of the best tennis players in the Colony gained their first experience of match play under the old system and they testify to its value as a foundation of steady play.

The value of a sound defence is not so clearly appreciated as it should be. During the last championships it was not much in evidence though there was plenty of flashy play and not a little brilliance. But a defence like that of Penman (H.K.C.C. Champion 1920) and Worthington (H.K.C.C. Champion 1924) is worthy of emulation—and can be spectacular as well.

It is a pity to see the old system entirely superseded, and it might be retained for the minor competition. The "A" and "B" might play on the new and the "C" division on the old. There is much to be gained by laying a good foundation of play.

TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The tennis match between Hong Kong C.C. and Club de Recreio has been fixed for to-morrow (Friday) at 5 p.m.

TOM HEENEY DEFEATED BY CAMPOLO.

[“D.P.” Special Service.]

Brooklyn—Victorio Campolo, the Argentine heavyweight boxer, administered a technical knock-out to Tom Heenev, New Zealand “hard rock,” in the ninth round of their 10-round bout here.

The referee, Mr. Crowley, stopped the fight when Heenev went to the floor for a count of nine from a terrific right.

Heenev's face was cut to ribbons and he staggered helplessly about the ring although he succeeded in rising to his feet.

Campolo came back after losing the early rounds.—United Press.

THE WATER POLO LEAGUE.

KOWLOON JUNIORS DRAWS WITH K.O.S.B. “B.”

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

[By “WATERMAN.”]

A very tame game was seen in the V.R.C. bath last night when the Kowloon “B” played the K.O.S.B. “B.” The game ended without a goal being scored by either side. The standard of water polo was by no means high and some of the players showed a lack of even the rudiments of the game.

The Teams.

K.O.S.B. “B.”—Walker, Gardner, Branch, Turner, Kendall, Belm, Champelovier.

Kowloon “B.”—Angus, Easterbrook, Henry, Murphy, Tillery, Bliss, Lawson.

The Game.

Kowloon had the better of the game in the first half, but their forwards were very poor in shooting. They did not get close enough to the soldier's citadel before shooting, although they had many opportunities of doing so.

The soldiers used their weight a good bit, but to no effect. While their backs were too good for the Kowloon forwards, their forwards were no match for the Kowloon backs: a peculiar situation which brought the inevitable result—a draw.

Second Half.

The second half was a repetition of the first half, but play was more even. Murphy, one of the forwards, and Branch were ordered out of the water, and with only two forwards, the Kowloon team had no chance whatever against the soldiers' backs.

Henry and Easterbrook played a good game for Kowloon and held the forts until the final whistle came along and ended the first drawn match of the season.

Referee: Mr. Weyman.

Fifth Round Fixtures.

Monday:—Chinese “A” v. K.O.S.B. “A.” Kowloon “A” v. Royal Navy.

Tuesday:—Chinese “B” v. Kowloon “B.” V.R.C. “B” v. K.O.S.B. “B.”

Wednesday:—Somerset v. V.R.C. “A.”

The League Table.

The position of the different teams in the League to date is as follows:

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	P.
V.R.C. “A”	4	4	0	0	14	1	8
Chinese “B”	3	3	0	0	12	2	6
Kowloon “A”	3	3	0	0	11	3	6
V.R.C. “B”	4	2	0	2	17	9	4
Navy	4	2	0	2	15	4	4
Kowloon “B”	4	1	1	2	5	15	3
Chinese “A”	4	1	0	3	5	6	2
Somerset	4	1	0	3	8	15	2
K.O.S.B. “A”	4	1	0	3	4	6	2
K.O.S.B. “B”	4	0	1	3	2	8	1

N.B.—The points for the Chinese “B” v. Kowloon “A” game which was not played this week is not included in this table. The Council, it is understood, will decide the question at a meeting on Friday next, August 30.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by “Kufan.” Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to “Kufan,” care of the Editor.

SENSATION IN EAST CHICAGO.

HUNDRED PROMINENT CITIZENS ARRESTED.

East Chicago, Ill.—Fifty federal agents headed by Mr. Oliver Loomis, United States Attorney, recently swooped down upon and arrested more than 100 prominent citizens here including leading city and county officials.

Those taken into custody included the Mayor, Mr. B. C. Hale, and the chief of police, Mr. James Regan.

This action was the outcome of a grand jury investigation alleging fraud and illegal voting. The charges range from fraudulent voting to conniving with bootleggers and disorderly houses in violation of the law.

“BILLYCOCKS” AT BOWLS.

POLICE SECURE THEIR FIRST VICTORY.

BUT NOT IN THE LEAGUE!

The Police, playing at home yesterday, scored a victory over the “Billycocks.” The latter, it may be explained, was a team of lawn bowlers comprising a very keen player, the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, C.M.G., and many well-known exponents of the game, as will be seen below. One risk went to the “Billycocks” by three shots, and the verdict was secured by the hosts in a very sporting game by 23 shots.

Teams and scores were:—

Police.	Billycocks.
Glennan	Reed
McCleod	Williamson
West	Maughan
Moss (S.)	Hollands (S.)
29	11
Pennell	Capt. Whyte
Nicol	Hon. Mr. Southern
Field	Wynne-Jones
Hargreaves	Denkin
(S.)	(S.)
30	23
Fender	Cameron
Hon. Mr. King	G. W. C. Burnett
Marks	Sutton
Mair (S.)	Carpenter (S.)
20	23
Total	79
	Total
	58

SURVIVORS OF A FAMOUS CHARGE.

GREY-HAIRED VETERANS' CELEBRATION.

“DEATH OR GLORY BOYS.”

A model in sugar of the historic charge of the 17th Lancs—the Death or Glory Boys—at Ulundi, which closed the Zulu war, was on the banquet table at a London hotel recently. It stirred many memories in the minds of the company seated at dinner. Among them were 22 white-haired men—all survivors of the gallant charge—celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the battle.

Colonel Mortimer G. Noeld, who at the time was serving as orderly officer to the colonel of the regiment, the late Colonel Sir Drury Lowe, came up from his Wiltshire home to preside. Other survivors came from all parts of the country.

Among them were:—Major Anstruther, of Taunton; one of the five surviving officers; Mr. W. A. Mowatt, of Blyth, Northumberland;

Mr. W. Hands, of Hull; Mr. F. Langley, of Worcester; Mr. T. Boyne, of Bristol; and Mr. J. G. Richardson, of Cambridge.

Few Old Seven-Founders.

Mr. W. Woodyard, of Potters Bar, who organized the dinner, stated that 15 of their old comrades were unable to be present owing to illness. Two others were abroad, one in India and the other in Australia.

Mr. Woodyard said:—“Most of us are now ‘has-beens’ of between 70 and 80 years of age. Until two years ago, when we held a similar

gathering, most of us had not seen each other for about 40 years. Nowadays most of us are living quietly in retirement.”

Recalling the stirring events of that July morning in 1879, Mr. Woodyard said:—“It was in beautiful moonlight. I remember, that we set off to cross the river on the ready to engage the enemy on the other side. A hollow square was formed, with Gatling guns mounted at the corners and with a few old seven-pounders to give them support. The Zulus did not know very much about firearms, and their method was to join up the regiments some distance off and then make a massed charge with their assegais.

The Unbreakable Square.

“As we expected this was exactly what they did. I remember that the Gatlings got choked, but although the Zulu attack was continuous the square stood solid. Not once did it break. If it had, not a single man would have been left alive to tell the story. At last the Zulus turned. The square opened, and we mounted and went out and chased them. That finished it.”

The battle of Ulundi was fought a mile from the royal kraal of Cetewayo, a Zulu army some 20,000 strong being totally defeated by Lord Chelmsford. The British force, consisting of the second division and Wood's column, numbered in all 4,300 Europeans and some 1,000 natives. After the fight the royal kraal was burned.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTRACTIVE Three and Four Roomed FLATS in HUMP. KINGS and CARNARVON BUILDINGS, KOWLOON. All Modern Conveniences. Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDING. (7393)

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TO LET or FOR SALE.—On Broadwood Road, Two Semi-detached 6-Roomed HOUSES with Tennis Court and Garage to Each House.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 23. (7183)

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EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER. Capable of Looking After Correspondence, if necessary, desires Employment in Outport. Willing Undergo Test. Not Less Than \$250. Box No. 8252, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. (8252)

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WANTED.—To Float Local Company. Advertiser with Fully-laid Plans for Money-making Concern, desires to communicate with Capitalist.—Box No. 8249, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. (8249)

Money and Markets

HONG KONG SHARES.

MID-WEEK REPORT.

The following report was issued yesterday by Mr. Harry Odell, stock and share broker:-

A smart recovery in steamboats has to be recorded as the principal feature of the market for the period under review.

Although other stocks have not shown any appreciable improvement, prices on the whole have remained quite steady.

Banks.—Changed hands at \$1,230 and \$1,235, and close with sellers at the latter price.

Canton and H.K. Fires.—Continued to be neglected.

Unions.—Met with demand at \$330, and gradually appreciated to a buying rate of \$335.

Underwriters.—After having come to business at \$2, buyers are now offering only \$1.90.

Steamboats.—Opened at \$24 sellers and rose rapidly to \$25 buyers, with sales reported at the latter rate.

Rauhs.—Continue in request at \$8, without attracting sellers.

Wharves.—Are wanted at \$123, with sellers holding out for higher rates.

Providents.—Were again dealt in at \$4.35, and \$4.40, and remain steady at these prices.

Hotels.—After having been done from \$8.40 to \$8.50, eased off slightly to a selling rate of \$8.45.

Humphreys.—Were taken off the market at \$14, closing with buyers at \$14.10 and sellers at \$14.

Lands.—Appreciated one point to \$50, with business resulting. Shares are still available at this figure.

Trams.—Depreciated from \$18.65 to \$18.25, but are now being inquired for at \$18.35.

Ferries.—Improved from \$84 to \$85, with sales resulting in the interim at \$85.

Electric.—Have reacted slightly, but can still be placed at \$85.

Lights.—Have been the medium of a fair amount of business at declining rates, closing at \$12.90 cash sellers for old and \$12.75 for New Issue.

Cements (Combined).—Are wanted at \$8.85 and have sellers at \$8.90.

Dairy Farms.—After sales had been reported as low as \$19, this stock firmed up again to \$19.90 buyers.

Wreaths.—Have buyers at \$11.90. Amusements.—Are being offered at \$25.

SHANGHAI MARKET.

In spite of the trouble in Manchuria still continuing, all cotton shares have kept up, and to-day are in demand at the following prices:

Ewos Tls. 17½ cash, Tls. 18½ December.

Shanghai Cottons (Old).—Tls. 91½ cash, Tls. 90 December.

Zong Singa.—Tls. 10.40 cash, Tls. 10.60 September.

Shanghai Trams in the last two weeks have had a smart rise from Tls. 19½ to Tls. 20½ and are to-day wanted at Tls. 20½ September.

We again do not hesitate to advise investors to take an interest in the Shanghai market, however small it may be.

The Exchange rates for the day are:-

T.T. on London 1/11-1/8
T.T. on Shanghai 82½
Next Settlement Day, Tuesday, August 27.

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other food-stuffs were as follow:-

Elec.	Per Picul.
White, Ma Tou	87.52
White, Hung Sam Chin	7.64
White, Sam Sing	7.69
White, Ting Kua Kua	9.05
Long Unglutinous, Hung Yat	7.73
Long Unglutinous, Ching Sau	7.68
White Bran	3.88
Cargo Rice, Green Seal	6.10
White Roundish, Red Seal	7.34
Miscellaneous.	
No. 18 coarse granulated sugar	8 6.35
No. 24 coarse granulated sugar	7.05
Brown sugar, Java	6.03
Fishmaw	200.00
No. 1 bird's edible white nest	2,900.00
No. 2 bird's edible white nest	1,900.00
Dried Mushroom, Tung Koo	150.00
Dried Mushroom, Fa Koo	190.00
White Sesame	14.50
Canned Awabi	18.50
Green Flax	26.20

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Some 22,163 bags of foreign sugar were imported via Hong Kong between the 1st and 10th inst. (inclusive).

The market and quotations of foreign flour have been very irregular lately but improvements are expected in the near future.

Wolfram ore price has risen lately. During the last few days, over a thousand bags were exported. A bag holds about 30 catties, and the price per bag is about \$25.

Demand for cotton yarn from the country districts especially from Foshan has increased and prices have risen by nearly two dollars. Prices in Shanghai have also advanced by about a tal.

Since the anti-Japanese boycott was lifted the market has been flooded with Japanese piece-goods and the weaving industry both in Canton and the country districts has been very adversely affected.

The oil market has considerably improved during the past few days. Latest quotations are:-Groundnut oil at Tls. 22.00 per picul, Camelina nut oil Tls. 18.70, Wood-tar oil Tls. 20.95 and bean oil Tls. 18.30.

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, August 20.

Water Works 8 3.50
Electric Light & Power Co. 4.00
Canton-Hankow Railways 0.50
The Sun Company 107.00
Sincere Company 102.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co. 4.40
Kwangtung Tramways Co. 2.40
China Merchants' S.N. Co. 35.00
Central Bank of China 48.00
Bank of Communications 42.00

NELLMAY RUBBER CO.

EXCELLENT PROGRESS ON PROPERTY.

Penang.—At the annual meeting of Nellmay Rubber Co., Ltd., held at Messrs. Kennedy, Burdicks & Co.'s offices, Mr. J. V. C. Davis, presiding, said that the result of the year's working showed a profit of \$73,750.77 being an increase of \$12,000 over the previous year. The board proposed to pay a final dividend of 12 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year. The total distribution amounted to \$73,333.33, or approximately the amount of the annual profit.

As regards the company's properties he was glad to report that excellent progress had been made, especially in the coconut areas.

The report and accounts were unanimously passed, the final dividend was declared, Mr. F. N. Syer was re-elected a director and the directors were voted \$5,000 as remuneration whilst the staff was voted a month's salary as bonus.

KENT (F.M.S.) TIN.

Profit of Kent (F.M.S.) Tin Dredging for 1928, after providing \$6,640 for depreciation, was \$17,981, and after paying dividend of 5 per cent., \$3,550, deducting debt balance at December 31, 1927 (\$756), and writing off preliminary expenses (\$1,652), balance is 10,522. Directors have paid final dividend of 7½ per cent., leaving \$2,347, which it is proposed to carry forward. Board reports the death of Mr. W. R. H. Chappel. Mr. T. W. Jenkin has been elected a director.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Ruey, August 20.

Paris 123.845
Brussels 34.87
Amsterdam 12.104
Berlin 20.235
Copenhagen 18.215
Vienna 34.42
Helsingfors 192½
Lisbon 108.20
Bucharest 617
Buenos Aires 47½
Shanghai 2/4½
Yokohama 11/11 3/10
New York 4.84 25/32
Geneva 55.905
Milan 92.725
Stockholm 18.095
Oslo 18.905
Prague 163½
Madrid 23.005
Athens 275
Rio 5½
Bombay 1/5 25/32
Hong Kong 1/11½
Silver (spot) 24 5/16
Silver (forward) 24 7/16

SHOTS FIRED AT CAR.

SENSATIONAL HOLD-UP.

THREE CHINESE ARRESTED.

Singapore.—A sensational attempt to hold up a car, containing Mr. Leung Nai Kam, President of the Selangor Kwangsi Association, which was returning from Bentong, was made at the 14th mile, Setapak, last week. Three Chinese were arrested.

It appears that Mr. Leung Nai Kam and others, including Mr. Liew Tan Sen of the Chinese Commercial News Journal, went to Bentong in connection with the subscription campaign for the new Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall.

They intended to return to Kuala Lumpur together, but Mr. Nai Kam was detained at a dinner given him by his friends there.

Mr. Liew Tan Sen and the others left and they had with them \$1,700 in cash which formed the collection, and over \$7,000 in cheques which was being remitted to Kuala Lumpur by a shop in Bentong.

This car reached Kuala Lumpur safe and sound.

Windscreens Smashed.—Mr. Leung Nai Kam, went to Bentong afterwards and was returning shortly after 6 p.m. when reaching the 14th mile Setapak, the driver of the car noticed men some distance ahead moving suspiciously.

He increased his speed and when the car was approaching the spot, a man leapt out and ordered it to stop. The driver ignored him and drove on. Immediately a shot was fired into the car, followed by another which smashed the wind-screen.

With great presence of mind, the driver speeded up further and called to Mr. Nai Kam to lie low. Shots were rained on the car from behind and one shot hit and dislodged one of the tyres which left the wheel. In spite of this handicap the car was able to reach Setapak Police Station.

The driver stated that he saw a waiting car by the side of the road where the robbers were. The Police, losing no time, dispatched a posse of armed police to the scene, accompanied by Mr. Nai Kam and the driver. They were fortunate enough to meet three men there who were immediately handcuffed.

On searching the vicinity, the Police discovered a log of wood studded with nails and a recently cut branch of a tree. It is believed that the robbers intended to make use of the log to block the road and stop the car, which they believed contained the money collected at Bentong. Though no revolver was found a few bullets were discovered in the pocket of one of the men.

PATHE CINEMA CO.

DEAL BY FRENCH TALK-FILM SPECIALIST.

Paris.—The important Pathe Cinema Company is about to undergo a change of management, due to the acquisition of the controlling interest by Mr. Nathan, a well-known French specialist in talking films, who becomes managing director in place of Mr. Charles Pathe. Mr. Nathan admitted at the general meeting held on July 3, that he had acquired at a very high price some 30,300 plural voting shares from other members of the board and this gave him control.

This admission created great dissatisfaction among a number of shareholders, who complained that, having subscribed originally to these plural voting shares, they had been given no opportunity of offering their shares to Mr. Nathan and his group.

The proceedings revealed that in connection with this transfer of interests three of the directors had made enormous profits.

SPIERS AND POND.

FINAL PAYMENT OF 10 PER CENT ON ORDINARY.

The directors of Spiers and Pond, general store and hotel proprietors, propose, subject to audit, a final dividend of 10 per cent. actual (less tax) on the Ordinary shares for the year ended March 31, 1929.

After transferring \$6,558 to reserve, making \$110,000 and \$2,000 to the staff benevolent fund, the carry-forward will be \$8,250.

In December last it was decided to split the capital into equal amounts of six and a half per cent. Preferred shares and Ordinary shares, while a bonus of one new share of £1 for every 10 Ordinary shares was distributed, the latter issue calling for £3,140 of the reserve fund. This followed an issue of 138,568 shares for cash in June, 1928. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. was declared in November, 1928, prior to the splitting scheme.

For 1927-28 the dividend was 1½ per cent. on the old capital of £202,823.

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

Banks.

H.K. Banks \$1,235
Do. (London) \$1,235
Chartered Banks \$1,235
Mercantile Bks. "A" \$1,235
Do. "C" \$1,235
Bank of East Asia \$1,235

Insurance.

Canton Ins. \$330
Underwriters \$1,90
North China \$337
Union Ins. \$337
Yong Sang Ins. \$330
China Fires \$330
H.K. Fires \$330

Shipping.

Douglases \$37
Steamboats \$37
Langkats (comb.) \$37
Do. (def.) \$37
Shell Transports \$37
Water-boats \$37

Mining.

Benquets \$37
Kailans \$37
Langkats (comb.) \$37
Do. (single) \$37
Explorations \$37
Shanghai Loans \$37
Rauhs \$37
Tronoh Mines \$37

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.

H.K. & K. Wharves \$1,235
Providents \$1,235
H.K. Docks \$1,235
Shanghai Docks \$1,235
New Engineering \$1,235
Hongkows \$1,235

Cotton Mills.

Ewos \$1,235
Shai, Cions (old) \$1,235
Do. (new) \$1,235
Zong Singa \$1,235

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.

H.K. & S. Hotels \$8.40
H.K. Hotels \$8.40
Shanghai Land \$8.40
H.K. Realty \$8.40
Humphreys \$8.40
Chinese Estates \$8.40

Public Utilities.

Tramways \$18.35
Peak Trams (old) \$18.35
Do. (new) \$18.35
Star Ferries \$18.35
C. Lights (old) \$18.35
Do. (new) \$18.35
H.K. Electric \$18.35
Macao do \$18.35
Sandakan Lights \$18.35
Telephones \$18.35
China Buses \$18.35
Traction \$18.35
Do. (pr.) \$18.35

Industrials.

Canton Ice \$2.25
Cements (comb.) \$2.25
Do. (old) \$2.25
Do. (new) \$2.25
Ropes \$2.25
China Sugars \$2.25
Malabon Sugars \$2.25
United Asbestos \$2.25

Miscellaneous.

Dairy Farms \$19.90
Der A. Wing \$19.90
Amusements \$19.90
Constructions \$19.90
Lane Crawfords \$19.90
Mackintoshes \$19.90
Nanyang Tobacco \$19.90
Sinceres (old) \$19.90
Do. (new) \$19.90
Watsons \$19.90
Wm. Powells \$19.90
B. Ind. G.S. Bonds \$19.90
H.K. Govt. Loan \$19.90

£30,000,000 COAL MERGER.

IMPORTANT SOUTH WALES FIRMS TO COMBINE.

Sensational secret negotiations, which will probably lead to the largest coal merger in history, and eventually to the complete trustification of the industry in South Wales, are on the point of completion. A number of the greatest colliery concerns in South Wales, with a capital totalling more than £30,000,000 are concerned.

The firms principally concerned are believed to be Guest, Keen and Nettlefold, Ltd., with capital and debentures totalling more than £14,000,000, the Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Company, whose capital exceeds £8,000,000, William Cory and Sons, Ltd. (capital £4,500,000), and Gueret, Llewellyn and Merrett, Ltd., £2,000,000. The two last-named firms have large coal exporting interests.

The negotiations have been held up temporarily to await the outcome of the bid made by Messrs. Guest, Keen, and Nettlefold to secure control of the Cambrian Collieries, whose property represents in share capital and debentures something like £2,000,000.

ALCOHOL MADE FROM COAL.

AMERICAN COMPANY'S EXPERIMENT'S.

Washington.—Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition in a letter to Senator James Watson of Indiana said that the method of making ethyl alcohol from petroleum and coal would provide a commercial form of satisfactory nature, and limited only by the supply of coal and petroleum.

He believed that the method would be feasible for the production of alcohol from non-agricultural products.

Dr. Doran did not comment upon the possible economic effect of introducing this new method of manufacture.

A subsidiary of the Union Carbide Co. has been making the new ethyl alcohol in its experimental plant, it was learned from Dr. Doran's office.

Tenant at Willemsen: I sold our house to the sub-tenant, on condition that he did not turn me out, but directly he became the landlord he gave me notice.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS FROM EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE ON FOR

TJILEBOET SHAL, KLUNG, 25th Aug. 27th Aug. MANILA, M'KAR, BATAVIA

TJIKEMBANG SHAL & AMOY, 26th Aug. 28th Aug. MANILA, M'KAR, BATAVIA

TJIKARANG SHAL & AMOY, 5th Sept. 7th Sept. BATAVIA

TJISALAK SHAL, KLUNG, 8th Sept. 10th Sept. MANILA, M'KAR, BATAVIA

TJIBADAK SHAL & AMOY, 16th Sept. 18th Sept. MANILA, M'KAR, BATAVIA

TJISONDARI SHAL & AMOY, 26th Sept. 28th Sept. MANILA, M'KAR, BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS FROM EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT FOR

TJISALAK JAVA, MAKASSAR, 18th Sept. 22nd Aug. AMOY & SHAL

TJIKARANG BATAVIA, 24th Aug. 26th Aug. AMOY & SHAL

TJIBADAK BATAVIA, 4th Sept. 6th Sept. AMOY & SHAL

TJISAROEJA JAVA, MAKASSAR, 4th Sept. 6th Sept. AMOY & SHAL

TJISONDARI BATAVIA, 14th Sept. 16th Sept. AMOY & SHAL

TJIMANOEK JAVA, MAKASSAR, 18th Sept. 20th Sept. AMOY & SHAL

JAVA.

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COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0. 04.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai, Japan & Northern Ports:-

S.S. "PREUSSEN" due here on or about the 4th Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" due here on or about the 18th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" due here on or about the 27th Sept.
M.V. "SAUERLAND" due here on or about the 15th Oct.
M.V. "KULMEBLAND" due here on or about the 21st Oct.
S.S. "SAARLAND" due here on or about the 12th Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:-

M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" sailing from here on or about the 26th Aug.
M.V. "EMBLAND" sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" sailing from here on or about the 21st Sept.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" sailing from here on or about the 5th Oct.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" sailing from here on or about the 16th Oct.
M.V. "DUISBURG" sailing from here on or about the 2nd Nov.

+ Calling also at Oran.

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ANOTHER SALVATION ARMY ISSUE.

SURPRISES OF GENERAL BOOTH'S WILL.

CONTROL OF FUNDS AND LEGAL SUCCESSOR.

General Bramwell Booth's will is, apart from its legal importance, a moving human document. It consists of the main will signed on August 15, 1913, a first codicil dated August 20, 1920, and a second codicil signed in March this year.

The signature to the main will is boldly written, with firm, broad strokes; the signature to the first codicil is that of a man to whom even the work of signing documents was a weariness. The signature to the second codicil is carefully, crabbedly written, evidently by a great effort.

Surprising Features.

Surprising features of the testament are:—

- (1) The appeal in the first will to the deed poll of 1904: "Designed for the purpose among others of minimising the possibility of doubt dispute or litigation."
- (2) The gift to the representatives of Mrs. Booth in certain circumstances of a sum of £5,000.
- (3) The formal claim by the General to the copyright of those of his own books which were not written in his official capacity as General of the Salvation Army.

The main will of 1913 dealt wholly with the property held by him as General of the Salvation Army. The will shows that in many, or most, cases no trusts of such properties are disclosed upon the conveyancing leases, "otherwise than by the late General being described therein" as such General of the Salvation Army.

The Deed Poll.

It is made clear in the will that all such properties are held in trust and bequeathed absolutely to the General's successor. The nature of this trust is shown mainly in the deed poll of 1913 and 1904. Reference to the deed poll of 1904 is of special importance since the validity of this deed has later been disputed by the General.

The will shows that the General did not at this time contemplate the possibility of leaving office, for he describes his successor as "the person who shall upon my decease or within one year after my decease become my successor." His decease was made trustee and executor in his place.

THE S.S. LOK SUN RE-FLOATED.

The S.S. Lok Sun which ran onto Samun Island on July 14 has been successfully salvaged and brought to Hong Kong harbour. She is at present anchored off the Kwong Cheung Hing Shipyard at Cheung Sha Wan.

It will be remembered that salvage operations were abandoned about ten days after the stranding and the vessel was eventually sold to the Sun Fat Company for \$11,000. The work of salvaging was then renewed on more drastic lines. The bows, which were firmly jammed on the rocks, were partly repaired and then portions of the rock were blasted with dynamite. After repairs were then necessary and after the ship had been patched up she was lifted clear of the rock by means of another charge of dynamite. The risky experiment was entirely successful. The ship floated free and was duly towed back to Hong Kong. It is understood that the Lok Sun will be broken up, but the materials obtained will leave a good profit on the original price and the \$8,000 spent on salvage.

CHINESE SHIPPING LAW. FOREIGN INLAND NAVIGATION TO GO.

Nanking.—The general policy governing the control of Chinese Government shipping and navigation was adopted at a recent meeting of the Central Political Council. The affairs pertaining to harbour administration, according to the resolution, will be attended to by a Central organ, as unity of control, while other matters concerning wharves, godowns and dockyards will be taken charge of by the responsible local authorities who will be under the supervision of a special deputy sent by the Central organ.

The Customs authorities will continue to attend to various shipping affairs but the administration is to be directed and supervised by the Central authorities.

The Legislative Yuan will be instructed to formulate a Navigation Law as soon as possible, defining the scope of shipping rights, the privilege of inland navigation heretofore enjoyed by foreign vessels will also be abrogated. —*Asio Min.*

SOLOMON IN JUDGMENT.

A HARD-TO-PLEASE BUDDHA.

AND A LAWSUIT JUDGE WOULD NOT ALLOW.

Mrs. Hwang, who lives in Kung-ho Road, Chapel, having a spare room in her house, let it to a family named Lee. Mrs. Lee gave birth to a son and her landlady, who is a devotee Buddhist and has a shrine of Buddha in her living room, reflected that, according to Buddha's doctrine, the bringing of life into the world is a sin, for to live is to be sentient and to be sentient is to suffer; hence it is better not to be born than to come into a world of misery.

She felt sure that Buddha would be annoyed if he knew that a new life was being ushered into the world in the next room to where he sat in state in his shrine. So, states the Chinese Press, she took a piece of red paper (red is the lucky colour) and pasted it over the door of the shrine, so that Buddha might dream quietly in Nirvana while this objectionable action was taking place.

Buddha's Silence.

Buddha made no complaint, and the Lee family looked on the birth of a son as a fortunate affair and were irritated at their landlady for treating it as though it were something for which to apologise. Unfortunately, the babe did not live very long and again the Buddhist disciple felt that Buddha should be placated for having a death occur so near his august presence.

She purchased candles and incense, let off a few crackers and knelt and said "O-mi-to-fu" twenty times before the image.

Mr. Lee was the more angry at this and declared that, if this old woman had not called the attention of Buddha to the birth of his son, all would have been well; Buddha would have paid no attention to such an insignificant incident as the birth of a son to a poor man, but, having had the matter thrust on his attention, he was naturally obliged to vindicate his doctrine and so had decreed the death of the child.

Mrs. Hwang was responsible for his child's death said the man, and unless she got in a posse of Buddhist priests to say mass for the repose of the child's soul he would bring an action against her for damages for the child's death.

Mrs. Hwang was now thoroughly alarmed. A lawsuit is an expensive affair whether you win or lose, and she appealed to the local court for protection, on the principle, probably, of getting in first blow in the coming battle.

The local judge read the appeal and said:—"Pooh, this is all a rigmorole of superstitious nonsense. The case is dismissed."

TODAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

"THE SINCERE COMPANY" TO BE RELAYED.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Government Broadcast Station Z.E.W. on 350 metres:—

1.43 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of dance music. (Victor records supplied by Messrs. Tang Fook Piano Co.).

"Beggars of Life," Waltz, The Troubadours.
"Sonny Boy," Fox Trot, George Olsen and His Music.

"Building A Nest For Mary," and "Kids Again," Fox Trot, Herman Kenin and His Orchestra.
"The Los Alitos Train," Fox Trot, and "Eternal Love," Tango Fox Trot, Marinba Centro Americana.

"Honey," Fox Trot, Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Band.
"Drowsy Waters," and "Minnahaba," Waltz, Sam-Ku-West Harmony Boys.

"The Waltz I Can't Forget," Waltz, Kassele in the Air.
"Where Is The Song Of Songs For Me?" Waltz, and "Betty," Fox Trot, Johnny Hamp's Kentucky Serenaders.

"Till We Meet," Fox Trot, Bernice Cummins and His New York Biltmore Orchestra.
"Sally, My Dreams," and "My Mother's Eyes," Fox Trot, Waring's Pennsylvaniaans.

"Lone," Waltz, and "Palolo Hula," Sam-Ku-West Harmony Boys.
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme of Chinese music relayed from Messrs. Sincere Co., Ltd. Programme consists of music given by well-known girl singers and staff of Sincere Co. 10.30 p.m.—Close down.

IODINE AS A CURE FOR GOITRE.

DR. R. E. McKECHNIE'S REMARKABLE THEORY.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BAD RECORD.

Honolulu, T.H., August 16.—Goitre may become a rarity if systematic use of iodine is generally adopted in goitre regions. Dr. R. E. McKechnie, of Vancouver, B.C., told persons present to-day at the Pan-Pacific surgical conference being held here under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The disease, which is nothing more than a thyroid enlargement, is strangely common in some regions and almost absent in others.

Dr. McKechnie's experience has associated him closely with the disease in an area where it is very common.

Females Mostly Affected.

"There is no doubt that in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia, we have more than our share of goitre," the Vancouver physician declared.

"The reports of our school inspectors show from 30 to 80 per cent. of the female children are affected, and a much smaller proportion of males. While cases of goitre may be found anywhere, there are certain localities in the world which are notoriously goitrous."

"But looking for a cause we do not seem to find one. The absence of iodine in the food and water, however, is common to goitrous areas."

"I am well aware that the iodine theory will not fit all cases, as for instance, the classic goitrous wells in Styria, Austria, drinking the water of which causes goitre; the statement that the goitre producing element cannot be filtered out, but can be destroyed by boiling, thus suggesting a living organism."

Minnie Bacteria.

Dr. McKechnie continued to speculate as to the possibility of minute bacteria, whose size is so small they cannot be found even with the ultra-microscope, causing goitre.

He gave most of his attention, however, to the now practically demonstrated theories of preventive measures with iodine.

"I shall seek to prove the absence of iodine is the main cause of goitre on the North Pacific coast," Dr. McKechnie said.

"The coast range of mountains is composed of granite, from which iodine is absent. Granite is a plutonic rock, and one can easily see how so volatile a substance as iodine can never lodge in such a matrix. Hence the waters derived from such rocks must be free of iodine."

Goitre and Livestock.

"Some years ago, at the Colony Farm at Esquimalt, near Vancouver, there were many cases of goitre among livestock. Many calves and lambs were born with it. This state of affairs was eradicated by the use of iodine, a small dose of a very few grains of sodium iodide given weekly to pregnant animals."

"As further evidence, some years ago at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Summerland, all pigs born that year were goitrous, and all but two died."

"The following year sows were given sodium iodide daily and not a pig was born with goitre."

"The experimental work of Marine and Kimball, at Akron, Ohio, is also confirmatory. They found 35.4 per cent. of enlarged thyroids among 3,872 school children."

"Might Become a Rarity."

"Six months after a month's treatment with sodium iodide one-third of the small goitres had disappeared, and one-third of these marked moderate goitres had decreased. But the prophylactic effect was just as positive."

"Of a group without goitre, who took the iodine treatment, not one was affected by any thyroid enlargement, but of those without goitre who took no treatment, no less than 28 per cent. at the end of six months showed thyroid enlargement."

"In view of the foregoing, would it not be a valuable experiment to have every prospective mother take a short iodine treatment, and in childhood to substitute yearly a course of iodine for the familiar sulphur and molasses?"

"I am beginning to believe that goitre might become a rarity if such plans were universally carried out."

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left yesterday for Vancouver and ports by the Empress of Russia:—Mr. V. J. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Akin Yee, Mr. B. Andrade, Mr. V. Benjamin, Miss R. Paxson, Mr. Chan Yut Tung, Mr. Chan Pui Man, Mrs. Chang Shee, Mr. K. S. Chang, Mr. H. Campbell, Mrs. P. M. Choy, Miss W. H. Choy, Mr. C. H. Huang, Hon. Mrs. C. H. Huang, Mr. W. H. Young, Mr. S. C. Chang, Mr. C. Chan, Mr. C. H. Huang, Mr. Chan Chin Wai, Mr. H. H. Chen, Mr. Chin Lau Ying, Mr. Chan Wang Wan, Mr. Chan Wing Kiu, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Chao, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chen, Mr. J. P. Chang, Miss T. S. Chang, Miss Chan Chu Kwan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Calibo, Mr. Calibo, Mr. Douglas Wong, Mr. Dang Kin Ping, Miss M. E. S. Dawson, Mrs. Der Leung Shih, Miss E. Davies, Mr. Dane Kim Ping, Mr. Ding Fook, Mr. Fook Hok Chuen, Mr. J. de Gala, Mr. E. Garcia, Mr. L. W. O. Gown, Mr. P. Gangnat, Mr. S. H. Huss, Mrs. Henry Ho, Mr. S. Y. Heuch, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Huang, Mr. C. Hizon, Mr. C. Hard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Cho Hin, Mr. Harry Mo, Mr. J. B. Johnstone, Miss O. C. Johnson, Mr. H. M. Jong, Col. and Mrs. A. S. King, Lt. G. Kearns, Miss B. V. King, Mr. Kwok Kam Hang, Mr. Kwok Tat Fu, Mr. Y. Kew, Mr. Ko Shao Ming, Mr. J. M. Kiang, Mr. J. F. Kpang, Mr. Kam Yen Tan, Miss Kwong S. Wah, Mr. G. Kobayashi, Mr. H. Ling, Mrs. Leung Chai Hing, Mr. Lee Sang Chuck, Master Lau Kam Cho, Mrs. Ma K. Lau, Mr. Lee Chun Yuet, Mr. Lo Shun Wan, Mr. C. Y. Li, Mr. Leung Tang Pang, Mrs. Lai, Mrs. Lee Shi Long, Mr. Lo Yui Cheung, Miss Leung, Mrs. T. T. Pang, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Lee Yuet Yan, Mrs. Lo Shee, Mr. Tin Feig Sue, Mr. Lee Yuet Yan, Mr. Lo Kee Chung, Mr. S. K. Leung, Capt. F. Maddox, Mr. Ma Shau Pak, Mr. J. W. Meares, Mr. H. Mok, Mr. M. L. Nam, Mr. Moy Yet Fung, Mr. Mok Young, Mr. Ng Tai Ping, Mr. Ng Hop Foo, Lt. G. Ordway, Master A. Ordway, Dr. D. Palines, Mrs. R. M. Butters, Mr. Shim Gian Pang, Mr. F. X. C. N. Sequeira, Mr. M. A. Sequia, Miss A. Sequia, Mr. L. Shiu, Mr. T. H. Strain, Capt. and Mrs. R. C. Strain, Mr. Sheh Chon Wai, Mr. Tatswaki, Mr. E. Tickango, Mr. T. S. Tin, Mr. H. N. Tai, Mr. Tang Ngao, Mr. Tsang Ma Hong, Mr. I. Takahashi, Mr. Tse Wai Hong, Mr. Tin Fong, Mr. Tsang Man, Mr. Tse Wai Hong, Mr. Tsang Tsung, Mr. Tsai Teu Yau, Mr. and Mrs. Woo Ching, Mr. Wong King, Master Wong Man, Mr. V. B. Wong, Mr. C. Wing, Mr. O. S. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wong, Mr. R. Whitmore, (Continued at foot of next column).

A GREAT NORTHERN PORT.

NEW NANKING PROJECT.

Nanking.—A project for the construction of a Great Northern Port advocated by the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen is under consideration by the National Reconstruction Committee. According to the plan, the construction work will be completed by the end of 1934. A number of engineers have already been surveying the north-eastern coast especially the shore near Tongshan with a view to selecting a suitable site for the proposed harbour. —*Kuo Min.*

SEARCHLIGHT PRACTICE.

A notification to mariners from the military authorities states that searchlight practice will be carried out on the following dates:—

August 27.—Stonecutters.
September 12.—Belchers.
September 19.—Lyceum.
September 24.—Stonecutters.

A SINGULAR OIL EXPLOSION.

FIVE KILLED IN BURSTING OF HIGH PRESSURE PIPE.

Wilmington, Cal.—Five were killed in a strange accident which followed the breaking of a high-pressure oil pipe in the Shell refinery.

The oil was being heated to a temperature of 700-degrees Fahrenheit and was under considerable compression. When the pipe broke, the oil came out in a spray and upon striking the air exploded.

Mr. Wu Quon, Mr. Yun Sing Hok, Mr. Y. Yu, Miss Robe, Mr. Dixon, Miss Gloria, Mr. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Maseval, Mr. L. W. Mortimer, Mr. Orasco, Mrs. Reyes, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Watson, Mr. H. Adamson, Mr. Benitez, Mr. Chin Man Yuen, Mr. Chang Hing Fay, Sister Claire, Miss A. F. Cobance, Miss A. Courtwright, Sister M. de L'Esperance, Mr. J. Van Gent, Miss B. Hernandez, Mr. H. S. Kerr, Mr. John Lake, Mr. Lau Sik Yuen, Sister M. de Lorett, Mr. G. Louie, Sister Marie of the Visitation, Rev. J. G. Martinez, Rev. L. A. Martinez, Mr. K. K. Kai, Rev. S. G. Eronie, Rev. E. W. Ratz, Mrs. C. M. Robb, Miss G. M. Robb, Miss E. V. Segundo, Mr. E. J. Weaver, and Miss F. Weaver.

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NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on or about 3rd Sept.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 12th Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails on or about 1st Oct.
S.S. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 10th Oct.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

From Hong Kong.

S.S. "PLAVE" ... Sails on or about 6th Sept.
M.V. "REMO" ... Sails on or about 18th Sept.
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AOSTA" ... Sails on or about 5th Oct.
M.V. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails on or about 15th Oct.

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M.S. "Asia" ... 25th Sept.
M.S. "Africa" ... 24th Oct.
M.S. "Malaya" ... 21st Oct. 2nd Dec.

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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "SHEAF MOUNT."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 19th AUGUST, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, SUEZ, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at risk at the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless Instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. Gossard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 8th September, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Hong Kong, 19th Aug. 1929. [8248]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Vessel "HECTOR"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA SINGAPORE

are hereby notified that their Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 20th August.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here, unless Notice has been given prior to Vessel's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Vessel's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
26th August, 1929. [8261]

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

AMOI.

Hanyang, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Aug. 22.
Hanyang, Douglas, Aug. 22.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Anhui, B. & S., Aug. 23.
Hanyang, Douglas, Aug. 27.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 27.
Chenau, B. & S., Aug. 28.
Hanyang, Douglas, Aug. 30.
Kingsyuan, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 16.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 16.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 18.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 18.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 20.

ANTWERP.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 29.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 17.

BALTO PORTS.

Java, Manners, Aug. 28.

BALTIMORE.

Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, Aug. 23.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Aug. 25.
Hiram, Thoresen's, Sept. 1.
Kaying, B. & S., Sept. 1.

BELAWAN DELI.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 29.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.

BOMBAY.

Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
Morea, P. & O., Sept. 14.

BOSTON.

Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 23.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Wray Castle, Bank, Sept. 2.
Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

BREMER.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.

BRINDISI.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 6.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 16.

CALCUTTA.

Talpa, B.I., Aug. 27.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Dalgonia, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.
Garbata, B.I., Sept. 15.

CEBU.

Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.

CHENFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 13.

COLOMBO.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Leverkusan, Melchers, Aug. 26.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 11.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 11.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Morea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

COPENHAGEN.

Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.

DALNY.

Hector, B.F., Aug. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Chenau, B. & S., Aug. 28.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Caucasus, B.F., Sept. 12.

DUCHOW.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Leverkusan, Melchers, Aug. 26.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.

FOOCHOW.

Hanyang, Douglas, Aug. 23.
Haiching, Douglas, Aug. 27.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 30.

GENOA.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Leverkusan, Jelsen, Aug. 26.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

GLASGOW.

Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.

GOTHENBURG.

Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.

HAIKONG AND HOIHOW.

Tekin, M.M., Aug. 27.
Chekiang, B. & S., Aug. 31.

HAMBURG.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 23.
Leverkusan, Jelsen, Aug. 26.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.

HAYEE.

Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.

HONOLULU.

Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.

ILOILO.

Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.

JAPAN PORTS.

Kanagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Tyndarus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Garbata, B.I., Aug. 24.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 27.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 27.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Sphinx, M.M., Aug. 27.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Hosang, Jardine's, Sept. 3.
Kama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 4.
Preussen, Jelsen, Sept. 4.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
St. Albans, E. & A., Sept. 10.
Esquiline, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Afrika, Manners, Sept. 12.
Mantana, P. & O., Sept. 12.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Mirapore, P. & O., Sept. 17.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Namsang, Jardine's, Sept. 19.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 19.
Glenluce, Jardine's, Sept. 20.

JAVO PORTS.

Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 27.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 28.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 10.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
LONDON.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Morea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.
LOS ANGELES.
Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Golden M'tain, S.S.S., Sept. 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
MANILA.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Leverkusan, Jelsen, Aug. 26.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Aug. 27.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 27.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 23.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Aug. 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 12.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 17.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 17.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

JAVO PORTS.

Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 27.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 28.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 7.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 10.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.

LIVERPOOL.

Protestant, B.F., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
LONDON.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
Morea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Philoctetes, B.F., Sept. 17.

LOS ANGELES.

Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Golden M'tain, S.S.S., Sept. 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.

MANILA.

Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Leverkusan, Jelsen, Aug. 26.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Aug. 27.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 27.
Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 23.
Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Illinois, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Aug. 31.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 12.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., Sept. 17.
Golden Hind, S.S.S., Sept. 16.
Taiping, B. & S., Sept. 17.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 18.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

MARSEILLES.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Morea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Lyons Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 20.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

NAPLES.

Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

NEWORHANG.

Liangchow, B. & S., Aug. 21.
Chipshing, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Chenau, B. & S., Aug. 28.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 5.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Malayan Prince, Furness, Aug. 23.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Wray Castle, Bank, Sept. 2.
Myrtlebank, Bank, Sept. 6.
Pres. Garfield, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Canberra, Bank, Sept. 10.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Royal Prince, Furness, Sept. 12.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

NORTH CHINA.

Hector, B.F., Aug. 22.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Preussen, Jelsen, Sept. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Afrika, Manners, Sept. 13.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Sept. 18.

ORAN.

Leverkusan, Jelsen, Aug. 26.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.

OSLO.

Java, Manners, Aug. 28.

PANAMA.

Taketoyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.
Mayebashi Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 12.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.

PENANG.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 27.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Dalgonia, B.I., Sept. 3.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Korea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

PORTLAND.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Caucasus, B.F., Sept. 12.

RAHUL.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, Sept. 9.

RANGOON.

Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Dalgonia, B.I., Sept. 3.
Penang Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 8.

SAIGON.

Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.

SANDAKAN.

Tanda, E. & A., Aug. 30.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Sept. 16.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Golden Peak, S.S.S., Aug. 24.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 31.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Golden M'tain, S.S.S., Sept. 7.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Agra, Gilman's, Sept. 7.

SEATTLE.

Tyndarus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Caucasus, B.F., Sept. 12.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.

SHANGHAI.

Chengtu, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Hanyang, B. & S., Aug. 22.
Hector, B.F., Aug. 22.
Kagawa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 22.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 22.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Luchow, B. & S., Aug. 23.
Szechuen, B. & S., Aug. 23.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 23.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 27.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Aug. 27.
Sphinx, M.M., Aug. 27.
Clenau, B. & S., Aug. 28.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 23.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 29.
Glenluce, Jardine's, Aug. 29.
Tean, B. & S., Aug. 29.
Karmala, P. & O., Aug. 30.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Mirapore, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Nagasaki, P. & O., Sept. 2.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Sept. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dwell's, Sept. 3.
Kama Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 3.
Mentor, B.F., Sept. 3.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Korea Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 4.
Preussen, Jelsen, Sept. 4.
Yutshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Onfa, B.F., Sept. 6.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Tijlboet, J.C.J.L., Sept. 6.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Angers, M.M., Sept. 10.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 10.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., Sept. 10.
Alster, B.F., Sept. 12.
Esquiline, Dodwell's, Sept. 12.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Sept. 12.
Mantana, P. & O., Sept. 13.
Tai Yin, Dodwell's, Sept. 13.
Morea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Tilawa, B.I., Sept. 14.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 16.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 16.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 18.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Sept. 18.
Talamba, B.I., Sept. 19.
Glenluce, Jardine's, Sept. 20.
Tijssaluk, J.C.J.L., Sept. 20.

SINGAPORE.

Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.
Anhui, B. & S., Aug. 23.
Leverkusan, Jelsen, Aug. 26.
Augsburg, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Athos II, M.M., Aug. 27.
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 27.
Java, Manners, Aug. 28.
Tokushima Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Akita Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 28.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 29.
Glenamoy, Jardine's, Aug. 31.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 31.
Suisang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Dalgonia, B.I., Sept. 3.
Antenor, B.F., Sept. 4.
Ermland, Jelsen, Sept. 7.
Hakusan Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 7.
Piave, Dwell's, Sept. 7.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 8.
City of Bedford, Bank, Sept. 9.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Sept. 10.
Alster, Melchers, Sept. 13.
Korea, P. & O., Sept. 14.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 17.
Burgeland, Jelsen, Sept. 21.
Coblentz, Melchers, Sept. 21.
Pres. Polk, Dollar, Sept. 22.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Kawachi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 30.

SWATOW.

Hanyang, Douglas, Aug. 23.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Aug. 25.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, Aug. 25.
Kiangsu, B. & S., Aug. 25.
Szechuen, B. & S., Aug. 25.
Anhui, B. & S., Aug. 26.
Haiching, Douglas, Aug. 27.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 28.
Haining, Douglas, Aug. 30.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Kaying, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Kingsyuan, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Yutshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.

TIENTSIN.

Chipshing, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Afrika, Manners, Sept. 1.
Kueichow, B. & S., Sept. 3.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Sept. 5.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Huichow, B. & S., Sept. 13.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Sept. 18.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Piave, Dodwell's, Sept. 6.
Remo, Dodwell's, Sept. 10.

TSINGTAO.

Hector, B.F., Aug. 22.
Fooshing, Jardine's, Aug. 25.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 25.
Coblentz, Melchers, Aug. 26/27.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 28.
Sinkiang, B. & S., Aug. 28.
Afrika, Manners, Sept. 1.
Hangsang, Jardine's, Sept. 1.
Soochow, B. & S., Sept. 1.
Yutshing, Jardine's, Sept. 4.
Franken, Melchers, Sept. 7.
Vogtland, Jelsen, Sept. 18.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tyndarus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Caucasus, B.F., Sept. 12.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Tyndarus, B.F., Aug. 24.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, Sept. 3.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Sept. 4.
Shidzuoka Maru, N.Y.K., Sept. 9.
Teucer, B.F., Sept. 12.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, Sept. 17.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Amoy, Ningpo & Shanghai	"HANYANG"	On 22nd Aug.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Aug.	10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KLUANGSU"	On 25th Aug.	Noon
Shanghai	"LUOHOW"	On 25th Aug.	3 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Swatow & S'pore	"ANHUI"	On 26th Aug.	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Aug.	10 a.m.
Amoy, S'pore, N'chuan & Daint	"CHENAN"	On 28th Aug.	5 p.m.
Shanghai	"TEAN"	On 29th Aug.	3 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"CHEKIANG"	On 31st Aug.	11 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"KINGYUAN"	On 1st Sept.	8 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin	"SINGCHOW"	On 1st Sept.	10 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KAYING"	On 1st Sept.	Noon
Wanchow, Ch'ngpo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 3rd Sept.	3 p.m.
Wanchow, Ch'ngpo & Tientsin	"HUICHOW"	On 13th Sept.	11 a.m.

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TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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S.S. "PYBBUS"	via Suez Canal	30th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"	via Suez Canal	3th Oct.

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ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.
PORTHOS ... 19th Nov.	ATHOS II ... 19th Nov.
CHENONCEAUX ... 3rd Dec.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 3rd Dec.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	AUGUST 20, 1929.						AUGUST 21, 1929.					
	Hourly Rainfall	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Hourly Rainfall	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Direction
Wladivostok	12	29.63	75.2	92	W	4	6	29.65	75.1	73	SE	1
Nemuro	11	29.88	75.0	...	...	...	5	29.80	75.0	...	SE	1
Hokodate	...	29.82	75.7	...	ESE	1	...	29.65	75.0	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.86	75.5	...	S	1	...	29.76	75.0	...	...	...
Kochi	...	29.88	75.0	...	SE	1	...	29.82	75.7	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.84	76.0	...	W	1	...	29.86	75.5	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.92	76.0	...	W	1	...	29.88	76.0	...	ESE	1
Oshima	...	29.92	76.0	...	N	1	...	29.84	75.0	...	ESE	1
Naha	...	29.88	75.0	...	E	1	...	29.82	75.7	...	ESE	1
Ishigakijima	...	29.84	75.0	...	ESE	1	...	29.80	75.7	...	E	1
Bonin Island	...	29.81	75.7	...	NW	1	...	29.79	75.6	72	81	NW
Chesoo	15	29.81	75.7	...	SW	1	...	29.82	75.7	75	98	ESE
Shanghai	14	29.87	75.7	...	SSW	2	...	29.87	75.7	78	86	SSW
Amoy	...	29.74	75.4	...	E	2	...	29.77	75.6	81	91	NE
Swatow	...	29.78	75.4	...	E	2	...	29.74	75.4	81	83	NE
Taipei	...	29.75	75.5	...	ESE	2	...	29.74	75.4	75	79	E
Tainan	...	29.75	75.5	...	NW	2	...	29.72	75.4	75	...	...
Koshun	...	29.75	75.5	...	ESE	2	...	29.72	75.4	75	...	...
Pescadore	...	29.75	75.5	...	SW	2	...	29.72	75.4	75	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.75	75.5	...	E	2	...	29.72	75.4	75	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.76	75.5	...	E	2	...	29.71	75.4	77	91	NNE
Macao	...	29.73	75.5	...	SE	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.70	75.4	...	NNE	4	...	29.71	75.4	79	87	E
Pratas Island	...	29.61	75.1	...	SSE	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulihen	15	29.63	75.2	...	S	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.63	75.2	...	S	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.69	75.2	...	SE	4	...	29.69	75.2	79	89	ESE
Basco	14	29.69	75.2	...	SSE	4	...	29.68	75.3	79	92	SSE
Aparri	...	29.69	75.2	...	SSW	4	...	29.68	75.3	79	96	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.69	75.2	...	SSW	4	...	29.76	75.0	79	96	SE
Manila	...	29.73	75.5	...	SW	4	...	29.75	75.7	75	94	...
Legaspi	...	29.72	75.4	...	SW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.74	75.4	...	S	4	...	29.78	75.6	75	91	NW
Tacloban	...	29.74	75.4	...	SSW	4	...	29.78	75.6	75	96	...
Iloilo	...	29.74	75.4	...	SSW	4	...	29.75	75.7	79	85	...
Cebu	...	29.73	75.5	...	W	2	...	29.75	75.7	77	92	SW
Surigao	...	29.73	75.5	...	W	2	...	29.77	75.6	79	...	...
Saipan	...	29.73	75.5	...	S	1	...	29.74	75.4	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.68	75.9	...	S	1	...	29.73	75.6	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.77	75.6	78	...	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.83	75.7	77	86	...
Labuan	14	29.79	75.6	...	SW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

August 20d. 17h. 50m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon forming in Lat. 19° N. Long. 119° E. position uncertain.

August 21d. 7h. 46m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 30 miles of Lat. 19° N. Long. 118° E., moving W.

August 21d. 11h. 08m.—The anticyclone remains over Japan, and has weakened. A depression or typhoon has formed about 120 miles S.E. of Pratas, and appears to be moving slowly westward.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 53.79 inches, against an average of 61.95 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 22.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoo
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, August 21.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer ... 29.79	29.76	29.65
Temperature ... 84	83	82
Humidity ... 76	74	80
Wind ... E	E	E
Direction ... E	E	E
Force ... 3	1	3
Weather ... C	O	OT
Rain ... 0.17	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 20.88

Lowest open-air Temperature, 21.76

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 22 to 28, 1929.

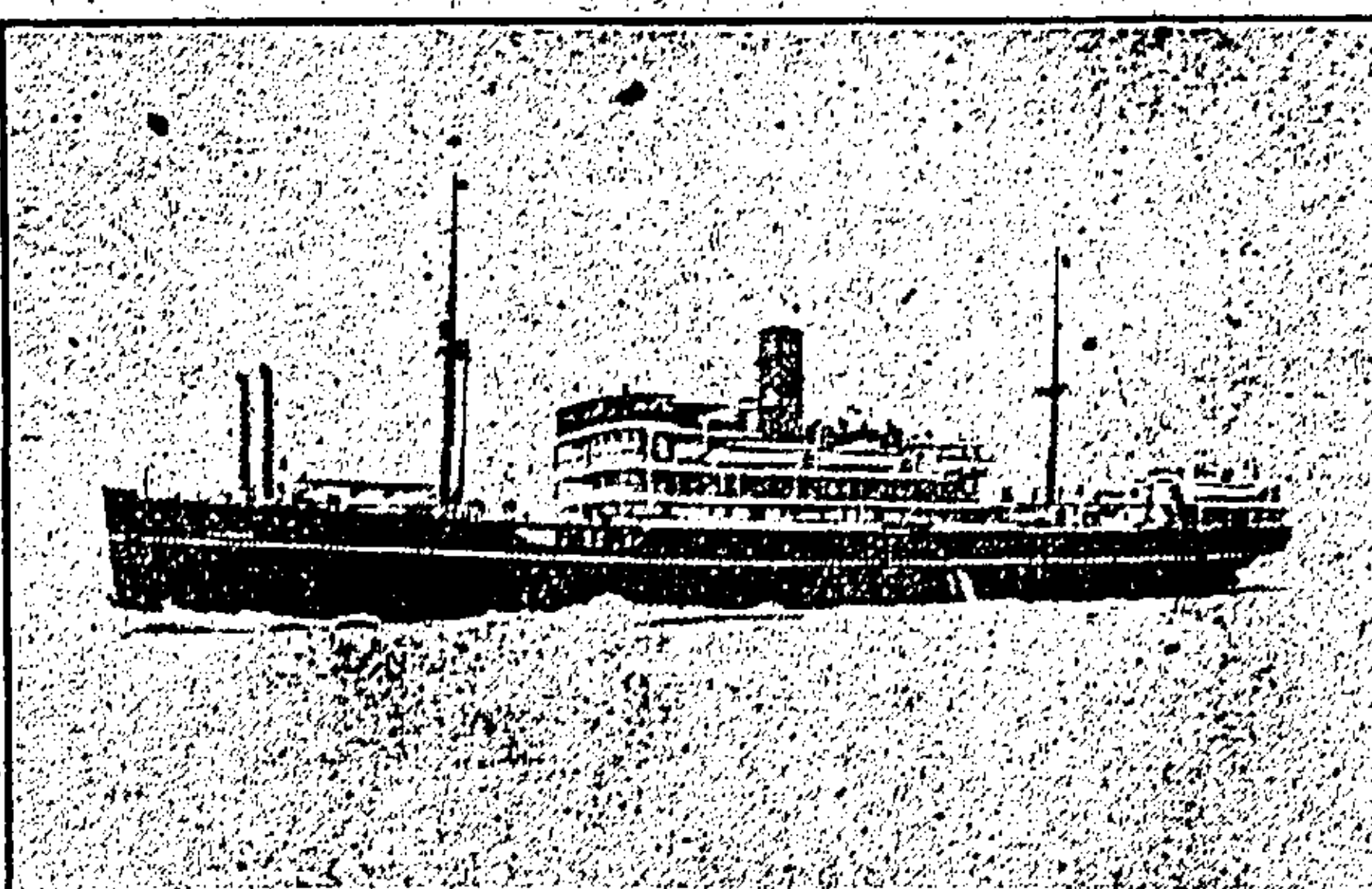
Day of Week	Date	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Thur.	22	10 10	7.4	3.54	2.9
Fri.	23	11 21	4.5	5.16	1.1
Sat.	24	11 42	5.0	5.46	1.5
Sun.	25	11 55	6.7	5.9	2.6
Mon.	26	12 02	6.1	6.43	2.6
Tues.	27	12 15	5.3	7.10	3.1
Wed.	28	12 25	4.6	7.28	3.6

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAI via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"FOOSHING" "HOSANG" "HANGSANG" "YATSHING"	Sun., 25th Aug., at Noon Wed., 28th Aug., at Noon Sun., 1st Sept., at Noon Wed., 4th Sept., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG" "HOSANG" "NAMSANG" "YUENSANG"	Tues., 27th Aug., at Noon Tues., 3rd Sept., at Noon Thurs., 19th Sept., at 7 a.m. Tues., 1st Oct., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, S'pore, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Tues., 10th Sept., at Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"SUISANG"	Sun., 1st Sept., at 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wed., 4th Sept., at 3 p.m. Mon., 16th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via WEI-HAI-WEI & NEWCHANG	"CHIPSANG" "CHEONGSHING"	Mon., 26th Aug., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 5th Sept., at Noon

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Motor Vessel "GLENAPP"	...	2nd October
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	30th October
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	27th November

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

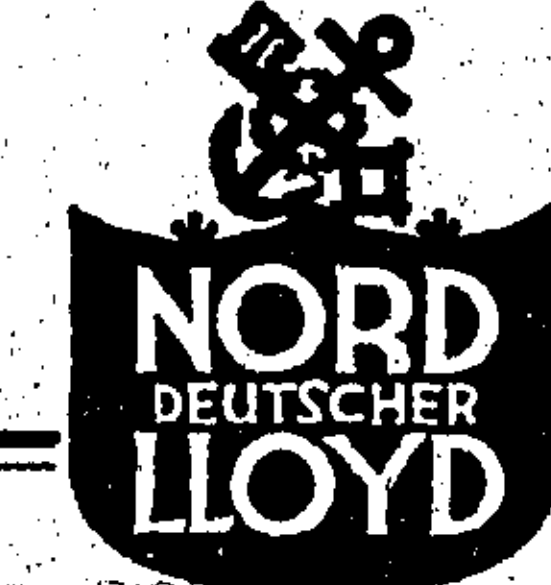
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIRE"	...	29th August
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	...	30th Sept.
Steamship "GARNARVONSHIRE"	...	37th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	...	11th October
Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"	...	25th October

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Express Freight S.S. "Alder"	...	departure 26/27th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "COLENTZ"	...	departure 18th Sept.
Express Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	departure 21st Sept.
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	...	departure 11th Oct.
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	...	departure 19th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "Trier"	...	departure 8th Nov.
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	...	departure 16th Nov.

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